The New-York Times.

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THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Present Aspects of the Devastated City.

The Work of Reconstruction Already Commenced.

Scenes and Incidents Among the Ruins.

Searching for the Bodies of the Dead.

One Thousand Persons Believed to Have Perished.

The New Business Quarters and How They Look.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Quiet Being Rapidly Restored—The Work of Rebuilding the City—How the Merchants are Preparing for Business—Interesting Details—The Dead and Living Victims.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—This city is settling down to much like its former self in the tone of its people and restored quiet. All apprehension of further visitation by fire is dying away, but every citizen feels safe in the continued presence of the strong arm of the military, which, in conjunction with the Police, are making hot times for the raffians and thieves who have swarmed hither from abroad and from their haunts in this city, bent on plunder. The patrol is vigilantly maintained, citizens doing useful duty, and each night watching every block carefully against outbreak of fires. Any fire occurring now, even under ordinary circumstances, would be attended with great danger, not only on account of the scarcity of water—for the water-works cannot resume until Monday—but because of the alarm and confusion that would naturally result in the present uneasy state of the public mind. Meanwhile, the citizens of the South Division go timidly and early to bed by candle-light. The West Side has a gas company of its own. The North Side—but stay, there is no north side, and everybody wonders as they look from Lake-street across a blank, desolate plain at the trees of Wright's Grove, three miles distant, at what has become of the 75,000 people who one week ago had their homes and business north of the Chicago River. It is a question that can be answered by a knowledge of what the Citizens' Relief Committee are doing. And what an army of sufferers of all grades fill the remaining houses of the city, throng in the churches and vestry-rooms of the West Side, or are pouring or gone into the country for refuge and subsistence. Every train carries them away by hundreds, the railroads with great liberality honoring all the passes of the Citizens' Relief Committee. These passes are now carefully restricted to the aged, sick, and feeble, to women and children, and to large families, it being justly held that there is employment enough in Chicago for all able-bodied men who are willing to work, and they are falling to work with a will at honest wages. An order from Gen. SHERIDAN discourages visits from outsiders to the city on errands of mere curiosity. All such had better stay away until order and gas and water are restored.

Nothing can exaggerate the individual sufferings of the burned-out people, but Chicago has passed already beyond the stage of paralyzed terror into a business activity that is the [illegible] and dismay. Let me [illegible] a few items of the dispatches [illegible] to a confused rush of news. The reports of [illegible] and shooting down of incendiaries are set at rest by the Coroner, who denies them point-blank, and in the present state of effective police patrol, he should certainly know. In fact, the incendiaries' sensation was natural, but probably to a large degree unfounded, as the better citizens and officials have come to believe. This only lightly relieves, however, the dark side of humanity revealed in this calamity; for during the wild scenes of Sunday night and Monday, it seemed as if the basest impulses of selfishness, rapine and plunder were let loose. Multitudes are secretly the richer by the ill-gotten spoils of exposed merchandise and disturbed homes. Houses that the fire never visited, but whose inmates vacated them in their alarm, have been found to have been robbed of valuables of all kinds.

But one thing has not been exaggerated, and that is the loss of human life. It is now believed that the number of the lost will exceed one thousand. Of these, the greater part perished in the sudden and total destruction of the great business blocks in the heart of the city, many of which had from twenty to fifty lodgers in the upper rooms. In these, all the sleepers who were unawakened by special effort from without, perished, and their remains were consumed. It is satisfactory to know that all the great hotels were certainly cleared without loss of life.

Reconstruction is rapidly going forward. On every side there is activity. The ruins will be cleared more rapidly than is usual after city fires, for such was the fierceness of the unchecked heat that everything combustible was consumed. Nothing remains but crumbled brick, mis-shapen iron, and shattered stone. Already the architects and builders are busy beyond all comparison in building annals in this country, first for temporary structures for the merchants, whose new stocks are already under way. Among others, a row of two-story stores, with eight-inch party walls, is going up along the east side of Michigan-avenue, on the Lake Park, giving 2,000 feet frontage for wholesale stores. FARWELL, FIELD, LEITER and others are to have a mammoth shed on Dearborn Park, the second time, by the way, the former valiant firm have within the past year sought a similar refuge in that locality, under like circumstances. In the long row on Michigan-avenue are HIBBARD & SPENCER, HALL & KIMBACH, and their late neighbors in the heavy lines of trade. The Post-office has been located in the basement of Plymouth Church, on the corner of Congress-street and Wabash-avenue.

On Thursday, with great cheering, we raised the old flag over Congress Hall, the boarding hotel in the rear of JOHN DRAKE's Michigan-avenue Hotel, that now looks out upon a ruined waste, northward to the river. Gen. SHERIDAN has his head-quarters in the four-story brick residence of JOHN L. WILSON, of the Journal, on Wabash near Twelfth. A vast business shed is going up on the long vacant corner of Twelfth and Wabash-avenue. GEO. C. COOK & Co. will at once start a wholesale grocery in Mr. SCAMMON's cherished garden at the south end of Michigan-terrace. The Western Union Telegraph Company have taken Burlington Hall. The great express companies and the newspapers have found shelter in large solid stores on the West Side that have never before found so profitable a rental.

It will be a novel day in the churches to-morrow, the first Sunday after the fire. Whatever the texts, the lesson of the day will be the brotherhood of man, and it is from the ordeal of such scenes and leaves of human experience as these, that the sects come out more tolerant and loving.

Rebuilding has actively commenced. The Chamber of Commerce have struck their first blow, and will restore a massive exchange building to their corner of Lasalle and Washington streets. MATT. LAFLIN and his energetic sons were putting things to rights for eighteen stores to be put up this Fall and Winter. The Illinois Central Railroad Company have already taken measures for a million dollars of building expenditure on their depot grounds. Word comes officially that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, have already set in motion operations that will put their vast passenger-house and structures on Van Buren-street into its former condition at once. The work on the new Palmer House has been ordered forward. An investigation by the architect, W. W. BOYINGTON, and other officers of the Pacific Hotel Company, shows that the great Pacific Hotel can be finished in September, 1872, and this will be done though the Company lose heavily by the fire. The Sherman House will be at once rebuilt. The Tremont, Briggs, Metropolitan, Revere, Adams and the new Bigelow, and probably the Clifton will not be restored, as most of them were structures of the olden time, or possessed infelicitous features of some kind.

The ruins of the Court-house and City Hall are to undergo a careful investigation, but will probably have to be taken down, for the stones are badly shattered by the heat and the not very notable beauty of the original structure sadly disfigured.

In this connection active discussion is going on as to what will be done with the Custom-house, the only Government building in Chicago. It was a solid stone structure, supposed to be fire-proof throughout, but on that Sunday night some careless clerk left a shutter open just in range to receive the blast of flame from Lombard Block, and the interior is now a total ruin. It is strongly discussed among the best citizens that if the National Government desires to do something for Chicago, it need not be in the only monetary line. Let the United States take a liberal hand in reconstruction by giving Chicago, just at this time, the buildings she has for ten years needed. The second distributing office in the United States she needs, and now is a generous time to give her a new Post-office building of adequate size, leaving the old structure to be repaired at one-half its original cost into a Custom-house and Revenue office. This should, and, properly presented, will be done. And with it, say these Chicago bankers and merchants, let us have two or three fire-proof bonded warehouses, of adequate size, to meet the wants of the present course of trade. Let the Government at Washington spend $1,000,000 in the needed government buildings at Chicago, and she need not, nor could she, give the city more sterling aid. Locate the sites at once, and capital will know how to respond in creating a neighborhood for them.

I have canvassed carefully the state of feeling in Chicago. It is strong, earnest and intelligent, with a recognition of the grave difficulties to be overcome. Those best familiar with the facts believe in the solid future of Chicago, though in the great calamity the names of some of her citizens may disappear from the prominence they had well earned. Two hundred millions cannot be wiped out of a community without hurting sorely. The best tokens of the days that have elapsed since the fire I have grouped for you, but only a little is told. The banks are doing their best. I notice most of the institutions have gone down Wabash-avenue, near the Post-office, where the residences are rapidly filling with office tenants. The State Savings Institution has lodgings just below Twelfth-street. The Merchants' Savings has gone into quarters with its President on the corner of Peck-court. Other financial institutions are finding accommodations in the avenue residence sections and on the West side of the river, leaving the burned track of the South Division "cleared for action," and the nature of the action is indicated above.

As a sequence of the sudden lock-up of currency there has been much trouble among all classes. Very novel and trying scenes have resulted, but these are wearing off. In spite of what has happened, many of the business men look forward to a busy Winter, with the novel and picturesque features of a frontier town suddenly thrown back upon them. Dismal as has been the experience, few are dismayed. Difficult as seems the future, I hear no expressions of doubt. Meanwhile Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN has won fresh laurels by his zeal, earnestness, humanity and common sense, and Mayor MASON's sterling integrity and executive ability is standing his fellow citizens in good stead. The relief funds that are pouring into Chicago will be in excellent hands, and every dollar will be needed, for the Winter is at hand, with never so large an army of houseless unfortunates in any Christian city awaiting its approach. H. S.

Looking for the Dead—Terrible Scenes—Fatal Accidents Among the Ruins—A Double Murder—Fire Panics.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The total number of bodies taken from the ruins up to the present time is 109, most of the number being found on the North Side, in Kingsbury-street and Chicago-avenue. Sixteen bodies were burned beyond recognition. Twenty victims were found on Bremer-street in one block, and an equal number lay in Kingsbury-street. The Coroner informs me that he has held ninety-one inquests up to today. Nearly all the dead have been buried in the County Potter's Field, no one being able to recognize the bodies. HENRY ULLMAN, banker, of the firm of WILLIAM ULLMAN & Co., was found dead in the Sherman House, and his remains have been sent to Racine for burial. Several bodies were found in the West Side ruins and have been recognized. A profound sensation is caused by the rumor that Mrs. N. S. DAVIS and her daughter, Mrs. KALES, are among the victims. Dr. N. S. DAVIS is one of the best known and most highly esteemed physicians of the city. The remains of six victims taken out today are at the Morgue, on Milwaukee-avenue.

Two men were killed this afternoon by a falling wall while engaged in removing a safe. A third was dangerously injured. They were all Germans.

Two men were wantonly murdered by an Italian named PIETRO, on Monday afternoon. One died on the spot, and the other this afternoon. I saw one of them die myself, as the murder occurred near my residence, at the corner of Halsted and Van Buren streets. Citizens turned out en masse at all alarms of fire today, and great panics ensued on the South and West Sides. The fires were on Michigan-avenue and Western-avenue, and were both extinguished. I am informed by Deputy Sheriff LANGLEY that he had 145 prisoners in the jail under the Court-house. He unlocked all the cells, and let all but six murderers go free. One of the latter escaped. The Court-house caught fire from a flying brand on the cupola, and rapidly spread over the whole building, causing a panic among the prisoners. LANGLEY carried a crazy woman out on his back, and both nearly perished. There were eight female prisoners in the jail, and all escaped. The Court-house caught fire once on the dome and was put out by a Babcock extinguisher. A patrol accidentally shot himself fatally last night. The fires still burn briskly among millions of tons of coal, lighting up the whole city at night, but no danger is apprehended from them, as the engines continue to work day and night. More hose and engines are wanted. The Relief Committee say to sympathizers abroad that clothes are much more needed than food by the unfortunates. Safes are coming out in good order in many instances. The insurance companies are coming forward nobly. The banks pay fifty per cent. The Times will issue, full size, on Tuesday. Several bodies were found in privy-vaults today; they had been literally roasted alive. The water-works are expected to resume Monday. The fire officials say, "Send hose here to help. We are not out of the woods yet. Water can be had from river and lake if we have plenty of hose."

Hundreds of citizens are met in the streets horribly burned about the face and head. Many children are supposed to be in the ruins. W. E. D.

A Heavy Rain and Great Discomfort—Visit of the Legislature—Demands of the Citizens—Sensible Measures for Consideration—More Incidents of the Great Fire.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—This has been the most miserable day in the history of this ruined city. All day long rain has fallen, completely drenching the parched lumber, of which the remaining portions of the city are built, thereby lessening immediate danger of another great conflagration, but adding immeasurably to the miseries of houseless victims. Almost opposite where I am writing are the new barracks constructed for the shelterless and the wailing of children is to be heard even through closed windows. Thousands of other sufferers are crowded into churches, school-houses, and wherever else they can find cover. Nearly all were one week ago in comparative comfort, and the contrast is most painful, especially on a day like this, when rain comes to add to their discomfort. There is probably no positive suffering, here, owing to the magnificent generosity not only of the nation but of the world, but there is a vast amount of minor misery that is hard to look upon. Not the least among the painful sights of this devastated metropolis is to witness the contrast between the buoyancy of the business men and the paralyzed condition of the humbler classes, especially the thousands of artisans and laborers who are victims to the disaster. I never saw human beings more dejected than these, and cannot believe they will be of much value in the reconstruction of the City. That Chicago is to be reconstructed is now a fixed fact, though years must elapse before it can be done. Today a great step was taken in a visit to the ruins by the Legislature, convened in extra session yesterday by Gov. PALMER. An adjournment was had until Monday, and the visit was made in order that the members might see for themselves the extent of calamity. Escorted by Gen. LOGAN and other leading citizens, the members traversed all the burnt districts, and, fully impressed by the unprecedented magnitude of the disaster, met in the afternoon in convention with the citizens at the Standard Hotel, to receive suggestions as to what was necessary to be done to rehabilitate the city. Gen. LOGAN read the report of a committee asking the Legislature to amend the Election laws, so that votes legally can be taken on the 7th of November; that provision be made for titles to property impaired by destruction of records; that the State assume the support of the public charities of the city; and most important, that the State refund to the city the sum of about $2,500,000 expended by the latter for canal purposes, in accordance with provisions of the act authorizing the expenditure.

Gen. LOGAN made an eloquent speech, advocating the necessity of all the above constitutional power for the relief of the city, and he was followed by S. S. HAYES, with whose remarks an antagonism between West and South Side interests was supposed to be developed. He was frequently interrupted by Gen. LOGAN and others, and was followed by Mr. W. B. OGDEN, who bitterly denounced all attempts to favor one portion of the city at the expense of another. Other speakers followed in a similar strain, and Dr. BARTLETT closed the debate with a terrible philippic against agitators, and by thanking God that the world could not look in upon the meeting.

The proceedings were in the highest degree earnest and exciting. Finally the suggestions of the Committee were referred to the Legislature without action by the meeting. The measures of relief proposed by the Committee are those generally entertained, and will no doubt be granted by the Legislature. In addition it is proposed that all State and county taxes shall be remitted for a time, and this also may be allowed.

As you have been advised, the work of distributing supplies has been turned over to the Chicago Aid Relief Society, an old chartered institution; and the lack of system in this work which I have spoken of, will be speedily remedied. I was told today that a person, not burned out at all, had by dint of application at various depots of distribution, obtained enough clothing and provisions to last his family all Winter, but the cheat being discovered he was obliged to return all his plunder. Incidents like this will soon be impossible.

Incidents connected with the fire are numberless, but the most interesting are the following: The Janitor of the Academy of Design stated that at 6 o'clock he saw the danger to the Academy, and at once determined to secure ROTHERMEL's great historical painting, the Battle of Gettysburg, and the drapery was torn away and the moulding removed. An effort was then made to wrench it from the nails; in so doing the picture was torn some, but not so badly that it cannot be repaired. At last the picture was taken down and out from the stretcher and carried to Jackson-street and placed on the steps of Trinity Church. He then returned to save his personal effects and more pictures, and when he went back some other porters had removed them to a place of safety. Equally thrilling is the story told of Mr. E. J. TINKHAM of the Second National Bank. On Monday morning before the fire had reached that building Mr. TINKHAM went to the safe and succeeded in getting out $600,000. This pile of greenbacks he packed into a common trunk and hired a colored man for $1,000 to convey it to the Milwaukee depot. Fearing to be recognized in connection with the precious load, Mr. TINKHAM followed the man at a distance, but soon lost sight of him. He was then overtaken by the fire and driven toward the lake. After several narrow escapes from suffocation, he succeeded in working his way to a tug-boat and got round to the Milwaukee Depot, where he found the colored man waiting for him with the trunk, according to promise. Mr. TINKHAM paid the man the $1,000, and started for Milwaukee, where the money was safely deposited in the bank. It is now believed the number of dead victims will not exceed 200, as many of those supposed to be lost have been found. The report that Dr. FREER and his family perished in the basement of the Historical Academy building was incorrect. The Doctor and his family are safe and well at Dickinson's Hotel, on the plank road, near Jefferson. The report relative to the death of Mr. GEORGE B. CARPENTER and wife is also incorrect. Coroner STEPHENS believes he is nearly through with the awful task.

The entire loss of grain by the fire falls short of the receipts of the week previous. The following is the Grain Registrar's official report of the amount of grain burnt in bushels:

Central Elevator "A"—Wheat, 174,023; corn, 176,500; oats, 93,908; rye, 36,080; barley, 69,554. Total, 549,660.

Munger & Armour's Elevator—Corn, 124,054; rye, 71,919; barley, 130,700—Total, 325,673.

Hiram Wheeler's Elevator—Wheat, 183,309; oats, 94,238—Total, 277,547.

Galena Elevator—Wheat, 311,608.

National Elevator—Wheat, 10,000; corn, 83,000; oats, 47,342; rye, 7,964; barley, 821—Total, 150,020.

The work of supplying the applicants at the relief depots has diminished a little, for the reason that many families have left the city, while others have moved into the West Division and ceased to make application. Taken as a whole, the outlook is encouraging. This must not be construed into a permission to relax generous efforts, as there was never so much need as now. E. C.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The *Republican* announces this morning that it has ordered new presses and type, and will soon appear in the old shape. It also contains the following: "Although the aggregate of supplies from abroad is immense, there is little danger that more will be sent than can be used to advantage. We are informed by Gen. SHERIDAN that the present stock of provisions in the city will not last twenty-four hours if not continually replenished. We make this statement to correct the impression that the city is surfeited with supplies. Clothing for women and children is specially needed."

The vault of the Custom-house was opened today. It contained $1,000,000 in gold and $2,000,000 in greenbacks. The gold was melted into almost a solid mass, but is safe in the shape of bullion. The greenbacks were entirely consumed.

The stockholders of the First National Bank voted to open on Monday next and proceed with business at once, paying all depositors on demand to the full extent of their deposits. The Union Stock-yard National Bank was not disturbed by the fire, and in consequence their business is not interrupted.

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

Aid from the Strakosch Opera Troupe.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The members of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company sang this evening at a benefit given at the Boston Theatre for the Chicago sufferers, Manager STRAKOSCH having proffered their services for this object. Mlle. DUVAL, Miss CARY, Signori CAPOUL, BRIGNOLI, BUONGIORNO, and also the chorus and orchestra, under the conductorship of MAX MARETZEK, took part in the entertainment. President GRANT and suite were present.

Additional Contributions Received Yesterday—Action of the Brooklyn Churches and Other Bodies—More About the Insurances.

The contributions in aid of the sufferers by the fire in Chicago continue to come in from every quarter, and all classes are enlisted in the work. Even children are securing neighborhoods in search of old garments to send to the sufferers, and the poorest in the community are contributing something toward the common object. The Police of the First Precinct, Capt. CHARLES ULMAN, sent four bales of blankets, valued at $400, and raised by subscription among parties doing business in the precinct $1,000, which has been sent forward. The children of the grammar and primary departments of No. 17 have sent sixteen cases of clothing, and have also contributed $833 42. Rev. J. J. LYONS, in a special discourse to the worshipers in the West Nineteenth-street Portuguese Hebrew Congregation, yesterday, referred to suffering Chicago, and asked a proof of the congregation's sympathy therefor. As the Jewish law forbids the collection of contributions on holydays, the trustees of the synagogue will meet today to make arrangements for profiting by the expected liberal response.

The citizens of the Nineteenth Ward will hold a public meeting to-morrow, at 8 P. M., at "Lese Vergin" Hall, corner Third-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, in aid of the relief movement.

The employes of the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, at the solicitation of Mr. WM. MONTANYE, Assistant Naval Constructor, have subscribed one day's pay, and Paymaster ELDRIDGE wrote yesterday to the Mayor of Chicago, authorizing him to draw on the Paymaster for $5,550.

The ladies of Morrisania are engaged in the good work, and have already packed seventeen boxes of goods. A public meeting will be held on Monday, for the purpose of devising means of relief, and a collection will be taken up in the Methodist Churches today.

Rev. Dr. RYLANCE, for the past four years Rector of St. James' Church, one of the largest parishes of Chicago, will preach in St. Mark's Church at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M., today, and solicit aid in behalf of the sufferers. The Doctor will leave for Chicago on Wednesday morning, and will be in the vestry-room of the Church between 12 and 3 o'clock on Tuesday to receive any relief that may be entrusted to his care.

JOHN MUNROE & Co., of this City, are authorized by their Paris house to pay to the Mayor of Chicago $30,000, it being the first subscription from Americans in Paris. There are more to follow.

The Thomas Jefferson Club, at its meeting last evening, initiated a subscription for the Chicago sufferers. The President, Mr. HENRY HUGHES, subscribed $50.

Through Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & Co., the sum of 1,000 guineas has been subscribed by the American Committee at London, in addition to $15,000 currency already sent forward. The Mayor of Chicago responds as follows:

CHICAGO, Oct 12, 1871.

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.:

I have your dispatch notifying me of your and other subscriptions for the relief of our destitute and suffering population. Our hearts are cheered by these noble gifts, and I can't find words in which to express my deep gratitude. I return most grateful acknowledgments for this timely and much needed aid. We are sorely afflicted, but our spirit is not broken.

R. D. MASON, Mayor.

Contributions of clothing will be received at 798 Broadway. Measures have been taken at the Newark and Paterson, N. J., depots to relieve [illegible] persons who may come from Chicago in a destitute condition. Police Commissioner [illegible], of this City, has already shipped, as the contribution of the Police: 3 bales of blankets from First Precinct; 1 case of shoes from Eighteenth Precinct; 2 bundles and 1 case of clothing from Second Precinct, and 1 barrel of bread, 1 barrel of flour, 1 box of cheese, 2 cases of clothing, 1 dozen shirts and drawers, 1½ dozen woolen hoods, 3 bundles of clothing and 1 barrel of potatoes, from Eighth Precinct. Up to 6 o'clock last evening over 900 packages of goods had been received at the Erie depot to be forwarded to Chicago. Among the contributions made yesterday were: 100 mattresses and 100 pillows, from MELLEN & Co.; 25 mattresses and 10 cases of blankets, from J. D. WHITE; 3 cases, containing 1,000 shirts, from E. W. BLANCHARD; 14 cases of clothing, from Public School No. 13; 26 barrels bread, from Mr. MAGINNIS; 1 case of bedding and clothing, from Mrs. BELMONT; Grammar School No. 54, 2 cases of clothing; 3 barrels of provisions and 1 large bale of clothing and bedding, from J. A. BOOTH, of Booth's Theatre; 1 case of clothing, from Grammar School No. 3, Newark, N. J.; and other large contributions were received, together with donations of clothing and provisions from Boston received per Boston and Erie Express.

The four through express-trains that leave the Erie depot daily have one or two extra baggage-cars attached, so that the goods are sent directly through to Chicago without delay.

Rev. Father GAVIN, of Chicago, arrived in town last evening, commissioned by Bishop FOLEY, of that city, to make an appeal in behalf of his suffering people to the Bishops and clergy, and to the churches of this and other cities. He will make a statement today at some of the early services in the Church of St. Paul, Fifty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, and at the 10½ o'clock service in St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth-street, at the pastoral residence of which he may be found during the week.

YESTERDAY'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following additional subscriptions were received at the TIMES office yesterday:

J. S. Huntington and others, Old Lyme, additional	$35	G. Roll & Sons	$100
Mrs. F. N. Whitehorne	25	W. Butterfield	100
H.	10	A little boy eight y'rs old—his first dollar	1
Officers and employes of the 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry, thro' W. H. Davis	204	M. N. N.	10
		W. E. F.	2
		A. A.	5
		Total	$492

Previously acknowledged (with contribution of the NEW-YORK TIMES, $500) ... $2,545 77

Total ... $3,037 77

On Saturday morning we sent per Adams Express, to R. B. MASON, Mayor of Chicago, $2,545 77, in United States currency, the total amount of subscriptions to the Chicago Relief Fund received at the TIMES office to the close of business hours on Friday.

The following is a list of the latest contributions to the relief fund:

Owl Club, of Rahway, N. J.	$100	By the Police of this City	$7,298
Congregation Anshi Chesed	1,000	U. S. Post-office and Court-house, officials and employes	300
American Institute Fair	2,463	P. W. Moeller's German-American School, No. 236 W. Twenty-ninth-st.	34
Kings County Medical Society	600	Lacrosse Club of Brooklyn	100
Dreier & Hawkenson	1,500	Employes of Bostwick & Tilford's Petroleum-yard, Weehawken, N. J.	100
Employes of Arnold, Constable & Co.	2,450	John Munroe & Co. (by Paris house)	30,000
Grocers' Board of Trade	47,478	Earle's Hotel, N. Y.	500
Cotton Exchange	18,169	Anchor Life Ins. Co., No. 178 Broadway	500
Hotel-keepers	8,694	Citizens of the Sixth Police Precinct	1,409
From Brooklyn	125,756	Subscriptions at Merchants' Exchange News-rooms, Pine-street	4,000
Paper-dealers, &c.	2,820		
St. Andrew's Division No. 200, Sons of Temperance	25		
Citizens of Jersey City	5,000		
Trenton Common Council	10,000		
Citizens of Trenton	7,000		

Total by Chamber of Commerce ... $410,000

BROOKLYN CHURCHES CALLING ON THEIR CONGREGATIONS.

In most of the churches in Brooklyn organizations have been effected for the procuring and forwarding of relief. Merchants are solicited to furnish material, and women work early and late converting it into garments for the destitute. Apart from this, however, a direct appeal is to be made in most of the places of worship today for contributions in money. This the Methodist ministers determined to do by public resolution, and among those of the denominations who have announced their determination to do the same are the following: Rev. H. W. Beecher, in Plymouth Church; Rev. Prof. Harris, Church of the Pilgrims; Christ Church, Bedford-avenue; Central Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and South Second streets; Dr. Cuyler, Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church; Dr. Duryea, Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church; T. De Witt Talmage, Schermerhorn-street Tabernacle; Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Lee-avenue Baptist, 7½ P. M.; Rev. H. Powers, Elm-place Congregational, 7½ P. M.; Dr. Seaver, First Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, Remsen-street Presbyterian Church; Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, Middle Reformed Church; Rev. Henry M. Storrs, South Congregational Church; Rev. A. C. Osborn, Baptist Tabernacle on Hicks-street.

The Insurances—Suspension of the Manhattan Company.

The Phenix Insurance Company states that their loss will not exceed $350,000. The Yonkers and New-York Company state their losses at $300,000. The Empire City have only $5,000 risked in Chicago, instead of the amount stated in yesterday's TIMES. The Bay State Insurance Company, of Worcester, Mass., lose but $5,000. The losses of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company by the late fire are not as heavy as at first reported. The claims upon the Company are under $200,000, and they will be paid out of the surplus, which amounts to $369,067 74, leaving a handsome balance, without touching the cash capital of the Company, which is $300,000.

The Presidents of the various insurance companies have been invited to meet Mr. GEORGE W. MILLER, Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department, who has just returned from Europe, at Underwriters' Hall, in this City, to-morrow, at noon, to exchange views as to the proper measures to take in their present emergency. He gives assurances of his sympathy with the fire underwriters in their misfortune, and expresses a desire to contribute in any practicable way toward their relief.

A meeting of the Directors of the Manhattan Insurance Company was held at their office, in Wall-street, yesterday. After full consideration of the telegraphic reports of their Chicago agent, it was resolved to suspend business. The Chicago agent was in New-York at the time the fire occurred, and although he hurried home, it was not until yesterday that any satisfactory account of the company's losses was received. The whole amount of claims is estimated at $1,250,000, but as the company possessed a large amount of surplus assets, besides its capital, it is not expected that there will be any loss to the assured.

The Empire City Fire Insurance Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent at Chicago, in his report published in this morning's paper, puts this Company down with liabilities in the great fire at $250,000, which is entirely wrong. We have sustained no loss at all; it must refer to some other company. WM. A. BURTIS, President.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1871.

Meeting of the National Reform Association at Nashville—A Republican President Demanded.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 14.—The Reunion and Reform Association, of this city, composed of citizens irrespective of party, combined for the promotion of great common interests and the obliteration of sectionalism from national politics, had a public meeting here this evening. Speeches were made by Ex-Confederate and Federal soldiers, fraternal in spirit and national in character. One speaker, an Ex-Confederate soldier, who served with FORREST through the war, said he had a faith which no words could express in the sublime significance of the mission and destiny of the American Union. Hon. A. S. COLYER, Ex-Confederate Congressman, hitherto an active Democrat, took strong ground against the nomination of a Democratic candidate for President next year.

Threatened Conflict Between Two Branches of the Creek Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—Mr. KINARD, a clerk in the Creek Indian Agency, reports great excitement throughout the Indian Territory, in consequence of a quarrel among the Creeks, and thinks that war between COCHOKA, the lawful Chief, and his rebellious subjects, a foregone conclusion. The two factions met at Ockmulgee on Saturday last, armed to the teeth, and the agent had extreme difficulty in preventing a collision. If United States troops are not sent immediately a terrible fight will certainly ensue.

Arrival of President Grant in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—President GRANT and family, accompanied by Postmaster-General CRESSWELL and wife, United States Marshal USHER and Gen. PORTER, arrived here this afternoon, and were escorted by a Committee of the City Government to the St. James' Hotel. The President was presented to Gov. CLAFLIN, Mayor GASTON and Major CARPENTER.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The Elections in This City—A Few Facts for Voters.

At the election which takes place on the 7th prox., there will be elected a Senator in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts; twenty-one members of Assembly; a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First District; two Justices of the Superior Court, and a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas and the Marine Court; a Register, and two Inspectors of Election for each election district.

Some changes have been made in the Election law by the last Legislature, of which citizens will do well to take note. The lists of places of registry will probably be published on Monday next, and on Tuesday the Inspectors of Election will hold their first sitting. In districts where the number of votes last year numbered over 400 the Inspectors will sit two days, Tuesday and Wednesday—in all other districts one day. On the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday preceding election week, that is, on the 1st, 3d and 4th days of November, the Inspectors will sit again from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. The registry books are open to the inspection of all, and any citizen may require the fact to be noted in the books that he challenges any particular person's vote. When such a note is made, the person so challenged, on appearing to vote, will be required to take the usual oath. The law depriving persons who have neglected to register of their votes has been repealed, and on bringing the requisite proofs of identity and taking the necessary oath such persons are allowed to deposit their votes. The polls, it should be remembered, are open not from sunrise to sunset, as formerly, but, according to the amended law, from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M.

More Laborers Applying for their Pay.

A deputation of five persons, representing the Inspectors of Sewers and Pavements, called on the Deputy Controller yesterday, and stated that they had received no money since last August. Mr. GREEN made the same reply that he has made to all other applicants of this class—that he had no money, and consequently could not pay them. One of the men said that their pay did not come from the City Treasury, but from the assessments levied on real estate. Mr. STORRS was then called in, and on being questioned as to the condition of the assessment fund, said it had been overdrawn $2,000,000. Mr. STORRS subsequently explained that the $2,000,000 was advanced from other appropriations, and they, of course, had to be made good. The Controller, he said, was borrowing money to replace the amount, and in a short time the August payroll would be settled. He further stated that he thought all these claims would be settled in ten days.

Tammany Loses Another Adherent.

The following letter explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, Chairman Tammany Hall General Committee:

SIR: I hereby tender my resignation of membership of Tammany Hall General Committee for the Twentieth Ward. In thus publicly dissevering any connection with the organization of "Tammany Hall," permit me to remark that such organization, from recent developments, does not enjoy the confidence and respect of the public. Time in the future, as in the past, will forcibly demonstrate that in the new departure sought by the Democracy one old usage should still be preserved in full vigor—public purity.

Yours respectfully,

SETH M. HARRIS,
No. 320 West Thirty-fifth-street.

Sinecure Court Attendants Dismissed.

A number of sinecure attendants on the Court of General Sessions were removed by Deputy Controller GREEN on Saturday. The discharged officials made strenuous attempts to retain their easy and lucrative places, but their efforts were unavailing.

Payment of Croton Aqueduct Laborers.

In fulfillment of the promise made by Deputy Controller GREEN to the Committee of laborers employed on the alterations of the Croton Aqueduct, on Tenth-avenue, between Ninety-first and One Hundredth and Thirteenth streets, who called upon him a few days ago, Mr. A. G. CADY, of the Controller's office, was deputed to pay the men the wages due them to Sept. 15 last, and about 300 of them were paid yesterday on the line of the work. The men were quiet and orderly and seemed fully to appreciate the fact that Mr. GREEN has been and is doing all in his power to pay their delayed wages. The money was furnished at the especial request of the Deputy Controller by the Committee of Banks, who advanced the amount of the previous pay-roll of laborers on the same work.

Money Provided for the Out-Door Poor.

Yesterday Deputy Controller GREEN paid the Commissioners of Charities and Correction one hundred thousand dollars, the amount recently appropriated by the Board of Apportionment for the support of the out-door poor under the charge of the Commissioners. The money will be immediately applied to the charitable purposes for which it is intended.

Convention of Delegates of the Council of Political Reform—Honest and Able Men to be Nominated for Public Places.

The delegates to the Convention called by the Committee appointed by the New-York City Council of Political Reform assembled at Chickering Hall last evening. The object of the Convention is the nomination of candidates for the November election, "of men who not only are but have the public reputation of being competent, incorruptible and in every way fitted to represent this City, and to fill its offices in the emergencies of the present crisis." Many of the most influential members of the Council were present to aid in the deliberations of the delegates, of whom there were forty-eight in attendance. The Convention was called to order by CHARLES WATROUS, and Dr. ERNEST KRACKOWITZER was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. HENRY N. BURR Secretary.

A resolution was offered by HENRY J. SCUDDER that a committee of twenty-eight, one to be selected by the delegates from each district, and seven to be designated by the Chair, be appointed to confer with honest Conventions, if any such exist, and to report to their own Convention upon proper nominees, which was adopted. The delegates are to meet at the office of JOSEPH C. JACKSON, No. 7 Nassau-street, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows, and their report was unanimously adopted: President, WM. M. EVARTS; Vice-Presidents, Eugene Kelly, William H. Aspinwall, James W. Beekman, and Oscar Zollickoffer; Secretary, Henry M. Beers; Assistant Secretary, Thos. L. Thornell.

Mr. SCUDDER suggested that the Chairman of the Committee of Young Men was present, and that he would be pleased to hear what the young men had to say.

Ex-Judge GEORGE C. BARRETT arose and replied as follows:

I think, Mr. President, that the young men mean to act, and that they do not mean to talk much. I think you will find that they won't have much to say on the question of nominating candidates. I think they will wait until this organization has nominated a ticket and until that ticket is indorsed, as I presume it will be, by the Committee of Seventy; and when that is done, they will go to work and help elect it. The spirit last night manifested was one of the most encouraging signs of the times. This room was full of the best young men in the community; men who, I am sorry to say, for years have almost forgotten that they have a country, but they now begin to realize it. They now propose to have a large body of young men, and their whole idea is to devote their energies, under such instructions as age and wisdom can give them, in any channel which may be indicated, for the purpose of insuring a fair election, a fair count of the votes, and to use their young arms, if necessary, for that purpose, [applause,] in such a manner as Providence may dictate. They are a body of soldiers, and when you men of more mature years have thought out a plan whereby force, proper force, can be used for the preservation of the rights of citizens at the ballot box, and in the counting of the votes, all you will have to do is to communicate to the President of the Association what you want done, and they will do it. [Great applause.]

The Convention then adjourned until Friday evening.

Subjoined is the list of delegates at large:

William M. Evarts, Eugene Kelly, James W. Beekman, William H. Aspinwall, Henry L. Hoguet, Ernest Krackowitzer, Joseph B. Varnum, Theodore H. Banks, Oscar Zollikoffer, Frederick R. Coudert, Charles Crary, Frederick Shack, Ernest Caylus, Isaac Wood, F. P. Fabbri, Edgar S. Van Winkle, C. E. Detmold, Alfred C. Post, John E. Parsons, Isaac Bernheimer, Henry N. Beers.

Young Men's Citizens' Reform Association—A Repeal of the City Charter Demanded.

The first regular meeting of the Young Men's Citizens' Association of the Twentieth Assembly District was held last night at No. 307 East Fifty-fifth-street. Several members of the Committee of Seventy were present, and a large number of gentlemen were enrolled as members. The following is a list of the officers elected: President, Dr. F. SHROER; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Wm. H. Boole, Rev. R. M. Stratton, T. D. Moulton, E. Rosenfield, J. J. Burdell, F. W. Hunt, M. D. Walter, S. Pinckney; Secretary, W. A. Phelps; Treasurer, Emil Sauer.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the recent exposures which have been made in regard to the financial management of our City Government warrant the liveliest alarm and apprehension, and make it the duty of the people to organize for the purpose of securing reform in public affairs.

Resolved, That the present City charter, being condemned by the honest men of all parties as totally opposed to the interests of the people, we hereby demand of the Legislature of 1872 its absolute and unconditional repeal, and the substitution of one that shall faithfully represent the interests of the people of this City.

FRANCE.

Signing of the Customs Treaty—Arrangement for the Payment of the Indemnity, and the Departure of the German Troops.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The *Bien Public* (Ministerial organ) announces that Prince BISMARCK and M. POUYER-QUERTIER, yesterday, signed the long-pending Customs Treaty between France and Germany. The financial portion of the Convention is definitively concluded by the signatures of the two Ministers. That part of it which relates to the regulation of customs duties must be submitted to the German Reichsrath for ratification. With the conclusion of the treaty, Prince BISMARCK agrees to release the bankers, who were guarantors of the payment of the indemnity, and accepts as sufficient the official guarantee of M. M. THIERS and POUYER-QUERTIER. The financial portion of the treaty provides that the balance of the indemnity money remaining due by France shall be paid in specie bills to the amount of eighty millions of francs every fortnight until the entire balance is liquidated; such payments to commence on the 15th of January next. It is further stipulated that six of the departments of France now occupied by German troops shall be evacuated immediately. Thirty thousand German troops are to remain in France pending the liquidation of the indemnity, but it is agreed that if the terms of the Convention are faithfully carried out, the number will be materially reduced at the end of six months from the signing of the treaty. Advices from Algeria state that the natives in the northern part of the Province of Constantine had risen against the French, and were in open hostility. Troops had been dispatched to the locality of the troubles, but their numbers were not sufficient to quell the insurrection. It is probable that this new outbreak will demand the dispatching additional troops from France to the colony.

GERMANY.

Discussion of Papal Infallibility in the Bavarian Legislature—The Government Supports the Dissenters.

MUNICH, Oct. 14.—There was an important debate today in the Lower House of the Bavarian Reichsrath on the subject of Papal infallibility. The Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, replying to an interpellation by a number of Deputies, said that the State had at all times the right to make changes in the laws relating to the Church. The Church having declared a change of principles, and infallibility being a doctrine dangerous to the State, the Government had resolved to protect any and all of its citizens who could not accept the infallibility of the Pope as an article of faith. The Government would still consider such persons as Catholics, and it would oppose any encroachment by the Church upon the principles of the civil constitution. Moreover, the Minister declared the sentiment of the King and the Council of State favored a separation of religious and political branches of the Government, and the complete independence of each.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* of this date contains a caution against giving too ready credence to unofficial statements in regard to the conclusion of the Customs Treaty with France. It expresses a doubt whether the negotiations have actually terminated. It is announced that the Prince D'AUERSPERG, President of the Province of Salzburg, will visit this city during the present month.

THE FIRES IN THE WEST.

Confirmation of the Disasters in Michigan and Wisconsin—Terrible Condition of the Inhabitants.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14.—News received today confirms the previous reports of the widespread desolation inflicted by the fires in various parts of the State, from Port Huron to Point aux Basques. Lake Shore is almost deserted; the inhabitants were burned out and obliged to flee for their lives, saving nothing. Particulars of the Manistee and Holland City fires also give a more disastrous aspect than the first reports. All the energies of the people of this City are now directed to aiding sufferers in our own State. Contributions of money, provisions and clothing are being made.

The Central Relief Committee have sent a special agent to Manistee with $5,000 worth of supplies and $1,000 in cash; also an agent to Port Huron with clothing, provision, &c. Collections will be taken in all the churches to-morrow in aid of the Michigan sufferers. In most of the cities throughout the State relief committees have been formed, and the good work is being pushed with energy.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 14.—Gen. CUTCHEON, of Manistee, with his wife and children, has just arrived here, having lost everything except the clothing worn by himself and family. He says the great multitude at Manistee are in the same condition, being without shelter, bedding, clothing or food. He says there are 1,000 people needing immediate help. Manistee is away from the farming community or from the farmers' supplies, without railway communication; consequently her case is not only needy, but perilous.

Indignation of Honest Democrats—Tweed and the Rochester Convention Denounced.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—An address is published in today's *Daily Saratogian*, signed by a number of prominent Democrats in the Fourth Judicial District, repudiating TWEED, and denouncing the action of the Democratic Convention at Rochester. The authors of the address declare concerning the Convention, that it is quite apparent that while its "whereases" and "resolutions" are in the direction of reform, its acts were entirely consistent with the present and future control of the Tammany cause, and other corrupt Rings now plundering the people of their hard earnings. The address is signed by L. G. McDonald, Hon. Joseph Russell, John Keenan, David Rice, D. A. Bullard, E. E. Nash, and John A. Russell.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WAITING.

I know it will not be today;
I know it will not be to-morrow;
Oh, half in joy and half in sorrow,
I watch the slow swift hours away;
I bid them haste, then bid them stay.
I long so for the coming day.

I long so I would rather wait;
Each hour I see the unseen comer;
Each hour turns ripe in secret Summer
The joys which I anticipate.
Oh, precious feet, come slow, come late!
I long so, it is bliss to wait!

Ah, sweet sad life, so far today!
Ah, sweet sad life, so near to-morrow!
Can joy be joy when we miss sorrow?
When earth's last sun has rolled away
In tideless time, and we can say
No more, "To-morrow," or "Today!"
—*H. H. in Scribner's Magazine.*

JACK DESSART.

I.

"So Jack Dessart went away," and the young lady who had been telling a very long story about this Jack Dessart finished it up thus with a defiantly indifferent tone in her voice, and an excited sparkle in her sweet brown eyes, which hardly harmonized.

The "Springs" was the unpretending name of a quiet watering-place, hid away among the slaty hills of Kentucky. It enjoyed an enviable local reputation, being a great place of resort for the best families in the neighborhood; consequently in the Summer season the hotel was always crowded with representatives of all ages except the dubious one of infancy. I had persuaded my mother to go there. She was very weak; they told me she was dying of consumption, but I refused to believe it, and with the hope of those young days looked for the recovery I was never to see.

I don't think I shall ever forget the last little thing of the many things which helped to make this quiet corner so lovely and enchanting. There was the fine magnesian vein with the old-fashioned curb and the queer, low trellis-work running around the sides of the spring, and the shelf with its array of mugs and tumblers. A hard-beaten path led from the spring to the great lumbering hotel, always capable of holding one more, its venerable sides laden with masses of trumpet vine and clinging ivy. No brick or plank walks were here to spoil the poetry of the place, but an air of hospitality and solid Southern comfort prevaded all things. In accordance with Southern custom, there was a verandah wherever you could possibly get one, and these with the aid of the vines and balustrades made such cozy, pleasant places to sit in, and such lovely corners for flirtation with its sweet fooleries. In sooth, the thing was well understood here, for those corners where the leaves were thickest and the shadows the heaviest in the Summer evenings, were the ones appropriated to the young people. Great sprawling beeches and more stately oaks and walnuts were scattered here and there in the rear of the hotel. A little way back the massive trunks stood thick, and overhead the branches and leaves were matted and woven together as if in conspiracy to keep out the sun-light. Many and many a name was carved in the bark of these forest kings; monograms of all varieties of style, with flourishes meant for adornment and proof of jack-knife proficiency. Some names were intertwined; these were generally faint and uncertain as if half ashamed of their own existence—all but one pair.

It is with these two names so deeply cut in the smooth beech-bark and so lovingly intertwined, this story has much to do. "Jack Dessart" and "Allie Burchard," carved in a horizontal figure eight-shape; Jack Dessart had been the mathematician of his class at college, and doubtless, while carving the names in this shape, recollected that the same figure sometimes represented infinity. This spoke well for Jack's wit, if his wit and his wishes pointed in the same direction.

Before I had been a habitant at the "Springs" a week I became well acquainted with Allie. We took long walks together, and grew very confidential as young girls are apt to be. On one occasion our walk led out over the hills, by a path we had never gone before, and then it was I first saw the name—"Jack Dessart."

"Jack Dessart! Who is he?" I asked, turning inquiringly to her.

"He! Oh! he is a young gentleman from the North, attending college at Harvard or Yale, or some other place."

"He has been taking liberties with your name, I should judge from appearances," I remarked.

"Yes!" said she, in a provokingly half-questioning, half-contemptuous tone I had never noticed before, and then, seeing that I was hurt, continued—"Oh! never mind, Lou; come on to the 'Turn,' and I'll tell you all about him." The "Turn" was a pleasant, secluded bend of the creek, which ran close under the hill, a perfect little fairy bower, with great mossy stones for seats.

After sitting silent some moments, while savagely tearing in pieces a poor sprig of fern, she suddenly burst out in her impetuous, frank way:

"You see Jack Dessart came here last Summer, and being very good looking and a very lively companion, we amused each other. Whatever possessed him to wander away off in this remote corner of the world I never could imagine. He said he had made up his mind to have a Southern tour after Commencement Day, so he came down the Ohio to Maysville, and from there happened out in this direction. Any way, I had been out rambling much the same as we have, and on my return saw a gentleman of medium size standing, with his bridle-rein thrown over his arm, talking to the proprietor. As I came toward the spring he turned slightly and looked at me out of a splendid pair of great deep blue eyes. I noticed he had clear bright complexion, with dark hair and eye-brows. The next morning I was introduced in due form to Mr. Dessart."

She stopped here, and we sat in silence; she looked at the wreck of the fern leaf, I looking at her expectantly.

"Well, you know me well enough to guess the probable result," she continued. "Being where we were constantly thrown in one another's way, and —— the long and the short of it is, we had a most desperate flirtation. Don't think by this that he was an innocent victim to my wiles; he was fully up to any little game like that, and gave as good as was sent."

I could see plainly she was growing excited over her narration; her eyes flashed and she tore the poor fern-leaf with savage nervousness.

"We walked together and rode together daily; and so the Summer went away. He forgot about his Southern trip—strange."

"Well," said I, after a long pause on her part.

"Well!" said she, impatiently. "He touched his cap to me one morning and rode away, saying he must go North; with never a word else beyond the customary courtesies, expressing the wish that he might see me again. And so ended one of my many *affaires du cœur*. I left for home shortly afterward, and so Jack Dessart and I parted. Don't imagine by this," half angrily, "that there was any sickly lover's quarrel between us; we had never played the lovers in the slightest sense, and consequently parted as two chance acquaintance should."

She rose and looked down the open channel of the brook for some time with a dreamy far-off expression in her eyes, then coming back to her ordinary self, observed that it was time to go back to the "Springs." So back we went among the thickly-standing tree trunks, marked with the names of many a one who has since gone to sleep forever, past the letters cut so boldly together, just discernible in the gathering gloom of the forest, out into the light of the evening, where the sunset rays still lingered lovingly as if loth to leave so beautiful a resting place.

All the guests were taking the evening air, with the exception of two or three chubby children playing at hide and seek among the leaves of the ivy, and rolling down the stairs of the hall. Close by the spring stood the landlord, and close by him, with one arm thrown over his horse's neck, stood a young man uncovered, with the dark moist hair thrown back from the forehead in a carelessly careful way. We had to pass close by them, and as I recognized the face, instinctively I turned to see the effect on my companion. A slight cloud of crimson fluttered for an instant about her temples, leaving her a little paler than usual. His face was not a beautiful one, but striking; striking in its intellectuality. But the eyes were the light, the life, the glory of the face. Large blue ones they were, and yet of that peculiar blue so susceptible of change; eyes that could be melting in their softness, and stormily dark in their wrath; eyes piercing and restless at times, and at times full of an infinite grace and love, and yet they were capable of that unspeakable hauteur that is almost insolence. And this was Jack Dessart.

He bowed gracefully, Allie icily.

"This is an unexpected pleasure, Miss Burchard."

"Indeed?" in that sarcastic tone, and then, when she saw him glance at me—"Miss Maury, Mr. Dessart." He looked over my head and bowed.

"You have started on that Southern tour again?"

He flushed a little at this, and, taking down his hand from his horse's mane, held up a Lieutenant's cap before us. Allie turned a shade paler; she was a staunch rebel and a strong one. She might have known if he took sides he would take the Northern, and yet in spite of it I saw her lips close and compress just the least in the world. Jack Dessart saw it also. She had given me a glance, as much as to say, "Be entirely ignorant of Jack Dessart;" but I thought to myself her pride is speaking now, and pride has kept these two apart all these days. I'll have none of it. In my missionary zeal I sought to bring them together.

"You have been to the 'Turn'?"

"Yes, we happened along that way. The old rocks were too much of an undertaking, so we sat down."

"And we also examined that great beech-tree just back there," said I, not willing to be a nonentity in the conversation.

"Ah," says the imperturbable Jack, "those names were carved about two years ago, were they not, Miss Burchard?"

"You used to have a good memory; you ought to know, Mr. Dessart. But you must excuse me if I do not remember dates and such little things today. I've a slight headache, and then these times are too troublous and too sectional for me to think of times past."

"Oh, convenient pain," thought I. "Oh, irrational excuse, Allie Burchard; what ails you to act so?"

The next day, however, Allie was in all the glory of her most charming mood. Her clear brunette face was lighted up with the glamour of pleasant excitement. "*La reine s'amuse*," I thought, as I watched the two conversing, as much by signs and looks as words. The Queen may amuse herself, but it seemed to me she had a King to do with. Allie's rippling laugh rang out on the sweet Summer air as happy and joyous as a bird's. "Why should it not," thought I; "this Jack Dessart exercises a strange fascination over one, with those magnificent eyes of his, and then he seems so strong, so forceful, so manly." I stopped suddenly in my burst of admiration, and looked around me in a scared way to see if any one was in ear-shot, for I really could not tell whether my soliloquy had been mental or out-spoken. It put me into quite a tremble of maidenly modesty. I concluded very suddenly I had best be careful how I thought and talked of Jack Dessart.

Just as I rose to go further away from the bank on which they sat, Allie called to me in a laughing, mocking way, which made my nerves grate a little; it did not seem natural or friendly. However, I went. There they sat side by side. In Allie's open hand lay four apple-seeds forming an exact square—and a pretty hand was Allie's too, set off by a solitaire and a plain gold band. The black seeds glistened in that fairy little palm like points of jet on the petals of a water-lily. True, this seems a rather far-fetched simile, but I had this thought at my first glance.

Said Jack Dessart: "I have been trying an old-fashioned way of telling fortunes I used to practice when a boy; these apple-seeds have declared over and over again that you and I shall come together some day."

"Your apple-seeds are very silly soothsayers, Mr. Dessart." I was nettled by the cool carelessness with which he addressed me.

"You think so, Miss Lou?" Jack Dessart had fallen into a pleasant way they used to have in Kentucky, of calling young ladies by their given names, though always, of course, with the prim "Miss" prefixed.

"Why do you not call from the deep well of your memory the various other classical games of your youth, Mr. Dessart?"

"I am very willing, I assure you," and he smiled a hearty, roguish smile that disarmed me utterly. All this time Allie sat silently looking down at the stream as it scrambled over the smooth pebbles and slipped under a mass of driftwood. She was thinking, and I knew well enough the proposition she was demonstrating to herself so earnestly and mercilessly.

The next morning Jack Dessart went away; his furlough was up, and he needs must go. I waited an hour after breakfast for Allie to come and tell her story. I knew she would come.

I said to her, "Well?"

She looked pale, and there was a strained weariness in her face; but the look changed, and catching me in her arms she kissed me quickly again and again—"Oh, Lou, I'm so, so happy, and yet so miserable!"

"He told me of his love just after you left. Somehow, I've felt all along he loved me, in spite of circumstances, and yesterday was such a pleasant day. I wanted to be icily cold to him, for he is going to fight against my brother. I hate him for it!"—passionately. "He told me of his love, and I repulsed him." The beautiful face, all aglow with the marvelous grace of love, sank lower and lower, until it took refuge on my shoulder.

"Well," I said, "Is that all?"

A closer strain of the encircling arms was all the reply I received at first, and then—"I repulsed him; but O, Lou! he was so bold! He gathered me close to him and kissed me. I wanted to break away and yet it was so sweet, so deliciously sweet to feel his strong arms around me."

My heart was all in sympathy with hers. What woman's heart would not be? And then I could not appreciate the strength of her political ties and sectional education. I could not see why she should not love him and love him freely; so I just caressed the lovely head and thought to myself what a trembling, holy tenderness this love had imparted to the proud, stately, well-poised woman of yesterday.

"I have been in a passion of tears and happiness all night, and this morning I rose to bid him good-bye. But O, Lou! I could not bid him God-speed, for he has gone to fight against my brother and my country!"

II.

The Summer of 1863 was the darkest of our dark war Summers, although we had defeated Lee at Gettysburg and had taken Vicksburg. In the West the campaign was pushed on, that was to culminate in the battle of Chicamauga. Bragg had flown from Chattanooga; and Rosecrans must needs cut off his retreat. From the 3d to the 8th of September, his mighty army, the heart's blood of a nation, was flung out in long lines of pursuit. But behold! on the 8th Rosecrans heard that Bragg, reinforced, had turned and struck for Chattanooga. If the latter could reach the place before the former could reconcentrate his scattered divisions, he could annihilate him in detail. Crittenden's corps would receive the shock first, Thomas must come, and McCook must come ere Rosecrans could be ready for the work before him. Hour after hour the former's corps poured through Stevens' Gap, which a lucky blunder had left open to him, until at last Thomas formed at Crittenden's right. But all this time McCook was over Lookout Mountain, miles away. With an almost miraculous intuition, he, instead of taking the ordinary route, by which he would have lost his army, crossed the mountain into Lookout Valley and then recrossed at the Gap, and so at last we had a left, centre and right to our line. During the night of the 18th, Thomas, per order, fell back from the centre and took position on the left, while McCook moved up to fill his place on the right. In this position, while the army was still in motion, came the drawn battle of the 19th. The strong old left, under the immortal Thomas, drove the enemy, but the centre was so driven in as to counteract all his efforts. Over the wires the lightning carried the results of the day's fighting, and the great heart of the Northwest, bound up in its army, gave a mighty shuddering sigh, and was still in an agony of expectation.

Dessart, on the morning of the 20th, was with the reserve under Granger, near Rossville. A division staff officer, he had been sent thither previously, with instructions to report to the General commanding, and throughout that long morning he stood in trembling anxiety, while the tide of battle rose higher and higher on the Sabbath air, while again and again the dirty gray masses of living valor rolled back and forth along Thomas' line, now sweeping forward, now pushed back, just as you have seen the great waves of the sea trembling terribly against the firm shore. The staunch old hero stood nobly in the breach, but he was overworked, and so regiment by regiment, division by division, his corps melted away before the desperate rebel onset, only to take up a new position close under Missionary Ridge. He had been hard pressed; Rosecrans must send him succor; the fatal order is given that lost the battle for us, and Wood's brigade falls back from the centre to support the left, thus leaving a great interval in the line, which was to have been filled up, but never was filled by Union troops. The rebels seeing the opportunity poured into the gap, and our army was broken in two. Just as the waters of the German Sea surging against its artificial banks, when once they have made an entrance, pour in and through in ever increasing volume, tearing at the ragged edges of the broken barrier with fiendish energy, carrying universal desolation; so regiment after regiment drifted away to the rear until our centre and right were gone.

Jack Dessart could hear the roar of retreat rise even higher than the noise of battle. Infantry, artillery, and cavalry, all jammed into one conglomerate mass, streamed down toward the narrow pass on the way to Rossville. There the scene was horror outdone. All order, all sense, all manliness destroyed for the moment, the frightened, demoralized mass of humanity poured through while the rebel bullets and shells sprinkled, and spattered, and bust in their midst. Was it not an awful day for the North? I had cousins whom I loved, an uncle whom I reverenced, in that fleeing, struggling flood, who saw and felt and heard all its terrors, and came through safe. Other friends I had who were never heard of more, and yet I was only one among thousands.

Our centre was gone, our right was gone, our commander was gone, and yet the noble left with its stout-hearted chief stood up alone in the field, terrible even in its solitude, unshrinking and undisgraced even in this hour of shame. It was our rock of defense, our wall of salvation, under God, on that sorrowful field. Down upon it like an avalanche came the rebel host, threescore and more thousand strong, but a high and grand determination was there in every soul, from Thomas down to the humblest private. The nation's fate was in their hands, and manfully did they accept and maintain the trust. The storm of battle raged and howled along their bayonets in vain. The victorious foe charged bravely, recklessly, again and again, but only to have their victory changed to defeat, their joy into mourning. On Thomas' right, at right angles with his line a slight elevation ran, with an opening directly in his rear. Looking to this point he could see heavy columns of the enemy advancing. He had not a man or a gun to oppose them, his worn-out men were still fighting for life or death in front, vastly outnumbered. If these yelling fiends came upon his rear, there would be nothing left but quick butchery and complete surrender.

But opposite to them, across the fields, came dark masses of men with swift, swinging tread. It was the reserve. Jack Dessart was with it. Granger had waited on and on, but no message came to order him to the field. On his own responsibility he started, and arrived just when the fate of the heroic left was trembling in the balance. Across the plain they swept, with Steadman at the head and the dear old flag floating beside him. Raw troops they were for the most part, but enthusiasm stood them in the place of experience. Face to face, hand to hand, they met Hindman's old warriors debouching from the gorge. Straight on they pressed; the desolating sleet of death wirled along their front to no purpose; right through Hindman's lines, stamping them to pieces, capturing the guns, driving the discomfited enemy, until they reached the ridge; then they halted. Jack Dessart's horse was killed under him, his left arm was broken by the fall, but he had his right hand still, so on he pressed. Steadman comes to the ground, bruised and bleeding. A young rebel officer springs toward him, but Jack Dessart is there between them; they fire together and fall—not a yard apart. It was a noble, wonderful charge. Of the 3,000 that made it, 1,000 were left behind; but what are a thousand lives to an army's salvation? Longstreet and Hindman raged against the shattered remnant in vain. The torn banner still fluttered on the bloody knoll.

And so at length the desecrated Sabbath regained its wonted quiet, the day faded out in the west, and the holy twilight settled down calmly and lovingly, spreading its sorrowful, pitying pall over the dead and dying, as if to blot out the ugliness of man's anger.

III.

Jack Dessart looked very pale and interesting in his state of convalescence; no doubt a bandaged arm, a perforated shoulder, and pitiful physical weakness generally, were decidedly unpleasant things. But Jack had that which is, and ever has been, the best tonic to one who is wearily retracing his way from the hills that border the valley of the shadow. He had the love of the woman he loved, and that, too, close at hand—not merely the mocking memory. For the face we dream of most is always the most difficult to fix before us; it has its flittings and comings, as sweetly vexatious as the murmuring waters for which the thirsty Tantalus was doomed to long forever.

Jack Dessart had come North as soon as his wounds would allow him; of course, he started for the "Springs" immediately. Allie was still there, and so was I; she had no place that she liked better; her parents were dead, and she did not agree with her brother-in-law.

And so, after all, it seemed that the old proverb was to be contradicted. The gods had smiled at last upon these two. As for Allie, her life seemed to partake equally of joy and weeping, anxiety and content, peace and suffering. She and I had been together all the time of Jack's absence, in more senses than one. I was not demonstrative or fussy in my Unionism, so, although we took different ideas on the great issue that divided the land, it never seemed to affect our relations. In fact, we were both fond of company, and when we were lonesome each was the other's only refuge. We could not afford to quarrel, even if we wished; and then we were both so awed by the stillness that came before the storm.

The more precious the objects exposed, the more anxious our anxiety, the more wearing our fear. It would have been amusing to me at times, had it not been almost tragic, to see my companion's conflicting emotions. She loved Jack with all the fervor of a fervid nature, but then there was her only brother, who had been, from her babyhood, her counsellor and her protector. Being one of those high, generous souls, who delight in giving themselves as an entire sacrifice to their love, she knew not what to do. She could not give up her brother; it seemed harder still to give up her lover. Between the two she worried constantly; but Allie never appeared as womanly in my eyes as in those days of trial.

So the thing drifted on until September came, bringing Chicamauga and a letter from Jack, which said simply that he was wounded, but would meet her soon. No news from her brother; sickening, wearing terror preyed upon her. The lover who was alive had well-nigh been forgotten in the brother whom she feared was dead. This lasted until Jack's appearance, when the absent brother was forgotten in the present lover. His wan, thin face made her heart ache, while his glance made the blood leap into her temples crimson as the dying day. With what an unspeakable tenderness did she hover over him, her eyes laden with wondrous sympathy, her very manner betraying the love she cared not to conceal. Every touch of her fingers gave life and strength and happiness unto this poor, tired Jack Dessart. No wonder he improved daily, and daily grew more depended on than depending—more the protector than the protected—as was his right and duty.

But I must hasten to the end, which came soon. One day we had been out walking—that is, Allie and Jack, myself and a Mr. Lamont. He was an old friend of Allie's, one of whom she had spoken in her own rare way. She said he had been a follower of hers from time immemorial; years ago, when she was yet a child, he had talked to her seriously on a very serious subject. It struck her as supremely ridiculous, so she laughed right in his face. O course, it cut him to the heart, and of course she repented in her leisure what she done in her haste, as many of us are constantly doing. Her kindness to him since then had been invariable. He never recurred to the subject in any way, and she thought he had forgotten it; but I knew better. An honest, earnest fellow he was, not much of a talker, not very brilliant, but quiet and unassuming—just the man you would choose if you commanded a forlorn hope.

Of course they went one way, we another. Even my friendship for Allie could scarcely stand the task imposed upon it daily. I was only human when, at times, I burned in fierce anger at them both. Mr. Lamont evidently had no inclination to watch them, so we wandered apart, talking but little, thinking much. We respected each other, and thus were not wearied.

As was our custom, we returned by the old route; Allie was sitting on a great massive block of limestone, with Jack leaning on his elbow at her feet. We were greeted with a merry invitation to partake of their hospitality, and we sat down with them to listen to the talk and watch the swift waters as they whirled along. The "Turn" was the same old place, unchanged, with the exception of a narrow log which had been thrown across the stream by the late freshet. Jack had been telling of his camp-life, and very naturally, Mr. Lamont questioned him about the last great battle. Allie started and turned pale at the word "Chicamauga," but, being too well-bred to interrupt, the conversation went on.

"You see," continued Jack, "the day was irrevocably lost on the right and centre before we became engaged. Away off in our rear the roar of retreat rose up, almost drowning the noise of the fighting on the left, where Thomas was. Granger fretted and fumed in his impatience, like all the rest of us. He strained his eyes in the direction of head-quarters, which were already swept away by the flood, Rosecrans and all. So all our looking was vain, no Aide-de-Camp came. The papers have told you how we came on the field just in the nick of time, how we charged across the opening upon Hindman's men, how we walked right over them in spite of their bravery. The papers will tell you all this, but they can't tell you how the obscure Lieut. Dessart met his wound.

"I can't describe how I felt, except by saying the feeling was simply magnificent. Of course, like most others, I was scared at first, but that soon passed away in the exultation of battle. I kept close by Steadman until my horse was killed, and myself ignominiously tumbled to the earth. My left arm hung useless, but I kept on, and managed to get in front of Steadman as he fell, just in time to shoot a young fellow, and get knocked over myself. I suppose I fainted away, since the next thing I knew was that the firing had ceased, and the young officer with whom I had exchanged shots was moaning in his pain beside me. I was dizzy from loss of blood, but by an effort crawled to him, and placing his head in my lap, gave him a drink from my canteen. He looked up at me bravely, and said, 'You are the man I shot.' I only bathed his head for answer. Then, as well as I could, I stopped the flow of blood from the wound in his chest. He smiled gratefully and said, 'No use; you've done for me.' After a while he added—'Take my watch and this ring.' He knew that I understood him, as he said never a word else; and I, worn out by my exertions, laid back and waited 'till we were carried together to the surgeon. My wounds were bandaged, the surgeon looked at his a moment, and sent him away without a word. We were laid side by side. A kind providence sent sleep to my tired body. When I awoke there was a still, white face next to me, staring up at the still, clear sky. They put him under the ground, and so no one of us was taken, the other left. I have never identified him; his watch is in my valise, the ring is in my purse."

There was perfect silence amongst us as Jack Dessart took out the ring, wrapped up as it was in soiled paper. Then Allie rose up and stood before him. "Give me the ring," she said, in a voice almost choked with an intense expectancy. She turned it over and looked at the inside, while her face glowed with anger, and her eyes gleamed like swords. Her voice was as pitiless when she spoke. "See, my mother's initials, A. C. Allie Cameron. Jack Dessart, you have slain my brother! God may forgive you, I never will." Poor Allie! She never dreamed she had uttered the very words in which Queen Bess raved out her wrath at the dying Countess of Nottingham.

There are times when one wishes to be all alone. Allie's whirlwind of grief, sorrow, and passion, was too strong for her with other eyes gazing at it. She broke away from us, and, running down to the water's edge, stepped upon the narrow log. Jack Dessart seemed stupefied by her words. There he stood with staring eyes. She reached the centre of the stream and stopped, her face covered with her hands, as if dizzy. Then he leaped forward also; Allie turned half around, as if to wave him back, but it was too late. The log broke from its fastenings as he reached her, and the swift waters closed over them with an angry splash.

The whole thing had come and gone so suddenly that we who were left were paralyzed for the moment. But there was a brave heart under the water with Allie. How he ever managed to reach the shore, weak as he was, is a mystery to me. He was determined, and was victorious. Mr. Lamont stooped down, lifted Allie from his wounded shoulder, and laid her gently on the grass. Then Jack Dessart, closing his eyes with a satisfied and happy smile, slid back into the darkness from which he had just come, as silent as a passing ghost. But this was not to be. Mr. Lamont did for him what he had done for Allie. The one had done his devoirs, the other had done his duty. Jack had been brave, Mr. Lamont had been supremely noble.

Allie took to her bed with a raging brain fever. Day after day the disease burned on until it had made a sad wreck of her, and of Jack through her. Day after day he toiled up the stairs, to stand mutely by the door until some one came out to tell him how she fought the enemy. Such a weary wretchedness he wore in his face in those dark times! Such a hopeless stunned expression! But, even the poor peace of death came not to these tired souls. Allie slowly got better of her sickness, and one day she asked for him. I knew she had been thinking over the matter until she was almost done to death with it. It was far better to end it all at once. So I brought him in.

Allie detained me when I would have gone. "No, Lou," she said, "stay with me." I shall not attempt to describe the scene that followed. Her pride and anger were gone, burned out with the fever. She spoke in a low, faint tone—so sorrowful, so mournful it was it seemed only the echo of her olden speech. She told him how impossible it was that they should ever be other than mere friends after what had passed. "Cross-providences, God's will," he moaned. Such a woeful meeting that was. It all seemed a dream, wicked and false, and yet so inexpressibly sad. "The funeral-service of hope, a love buried alive," I thought to myself over and over again. There was but little else. He spoke a few words rich in faith and manliness. Then he bent over her for the last time. She wound her arms about his neck, drawing his face down close to her own, sobbing in utter despair. I closed the door between me and them. A few moments after he came out, and passed down the stairs with a face like death. And so Jack Dessart went away once again and forever.

For some years past, I have been teaching the freedmen in the South. Allie married Mr. Lamont. I believe in my heart she did it because he saved Jack Dessart's life. The other day, I had a long letter from Mr. Lamont, telling of her death. She had died like the leaves in autumn, very quietly, very gladly, very peacefully. Jack Dessart is across the seas.

And so, at last, one of the three is at rest. As for myself, there is little to live for except duty. It may be that he will come again after a time. For I love Jack Dessart. It may be that the days yet to be, will glow with a light divine, such light as never glowed for me in the past. Meantime, the shadows of memory grow more beautiful as the realities of present life become more and more burdensome.

"Old remembrances grow dearer
When touched by the hand of grief,
And the saddened soul while grieving,
In its sadness finds relief.

So it seems to me when I'm dreaming
In the stilly air alone,
Under the spell of the even time,
When the glare of day hath flown;

When I mind of the days that have wasted,
And of those who have gone before,
Away to the dim mysterious land,
On the far mysterious shore."

—*The Lakeside (Chicago) Monthly.*

TAILLESS TROUT.—In the department of zoology and botany at the last meeting of the British Association, Mr. C. W. LEACH read a paper describing a tailless variety of trout, specimens of which were exhibited. They were taken in a lake about one thousand feet above the sea-level, and not above [illegible] acres in extent. This was so shallow that a man could wade through it, having a hard firm bottom with but few weeds, and although surrounded by other lakes, these tailless trout were found only in it. They fed on the small crustaceans occurring in the lake, and were all in good condition. A sportsman who had fished the place for thirty years had never found one with a perfect tail, whence it was suggested that the trout being unable to mix with other trout were perpetuated in this way. Cases were cited of streams where the trout were found with deficient fins, the tail fin being sometimes altogether wanting. Concerning the trout without tails no attempt was made to account for the peculiarity, but the author of the paper mentioned as one of the popular notions, regarding it, that because of the shallowness of the water the fish had ground their tails away against the bottom.—*The Galaxy.*

SALUTATIONS.—In the East the people are pastoral, unwarlike, fond of quiet, and are also controlled by religious ideas. We see this in the simple meeting of two persons in the street. They convey—in the form of prayer—an earnest wish that the other may enjoy peace. Throughout the Bible this blessing forms the staple of salutation. *Salem* or *Shalum* means peace, and is doubtless the meaning in the word Jerusalem. The Bedouins of our time have the same idea embodied in their salutation. The Arab meets his friend with this: "May God grant you a happy morning." "May God grant you His favors." "If God wills it, you are well." The difference here is very considerable, according to the rank of the person saluted. The most common mode is merely laying the right hand on the bosom, and a little declining their bodies; but when to a person of great rank, they bow almost to the ground and kiss the hem of his garment. Inferiors, out of deference and respect, kiss the feet, the knees, or the garments of their superiors.

The dominant trait in the character of the Ottoman is known to be great pride, much gravity, and apparently a considerable distaste to the use of his tongue in speech. It will be noticed in many of his sayings that these three are often unfolded. "May your shadow never be less," shows how they value flesh.

In Egypt the climate is so very warm and feverish, and perspiration is so very necessary to health, that an Egyptian greeting is "How do you perspire?" According to HERODOTUS, the Egyptians saluted by letting the hand fall to the knee, unlike any other nation.

The Spaniard wishes you "Good morning," "God be with you, Señor."

The Neapolitan devoutly says, "Grow in sanctity."

The Piedmontese, "I am your servant."

The Genoese of modern times says, "Health and wealth."

The Romans, who were robust, had energetic salutations, expressing force: "*Salve*," "Be strong," "Be healthy." "*Quid agis*," "What do you do?" or "What make you?"

The Chinaman, with earnest solicitude, asks: "Is your stomach in good order?" "Have you eaten?"

The German says, "*Wie geht's?*"—"How goes it?" To his adieu he says, "*Leben Sie wohl*"—"Live quiet and be happy."

The Islanders—near the Philippines—take the hand or foot of him they salute, and with it they gently rub their face.

The Laplanders apply their nose strongly against that of the person they salute. DAMPIER says that at New Guinea they are satisfied to put on their heads the leaves of trees, which have ever passed for symbols of friendship and peace.

The Pole embraces the knee, kisses the shoulder, and in departure, says, "Be ever well."

In Hungary they say at departure, "May you remain well; God keep you well."

In Servia they say, "How are acorns?" "Are acorns plenty?" they being a pastoral people.

The Mountaineers of Germany say, "*Glück auf*," a good journey, upward, or, "*Fahrt gesund auf*," meaning the same.

In Turkey great attention is paid to salutations; the arms are laid over each other, each one on his own breast, and bending the head.

The Hindoos bend the head to the earth.

In Sweden, beside the universal "*Gud dag*," which needs no translation, they ask, "*Hurs mär Ni?*" literally, "How can you?" meaning, "Are you strong and vigorous?" also, "*God sei tac!*" "God be praised." Their parting is, "*Far val*."

The Moors of Morocco ride at full speed toward a stranger, as if to run him down, as soon as they have approached near, they stop suddenly and fire a pistol over his head.

The manner of saluting the Great Mogul is to touch with the hand, first the earth, then the breast, and then to lift it above, which is repeated three times in succession as you approach him.—*The Lakeside Monthly.*

THE FORMATION OF CAVES.—It becomes an interesting question, to find out how this subterranean system was made; for in so many cases a valley passes into a ravine, and that into a cave, that the cause which has formed one must have formed all. It requires but a cursory glance to see at once that running water was the main agent. The limestone is so traversed by joints and lines of shrinkage that the water rapidly sinks down into its mass, and collects in small streams, which owe their direction to the dip of the strata and the position of the fissures. These channels are being continually deepened and widened by the mere mechanical action of the passage of stones and silt. But this is not the only way in which the rock is gradually eroded. The limestone is composed in great part of pure carbonate of lime, which is insoluble in water. It is, however, readily dissolved in any liquid containing carbonic acid, which is an essential part of our atmosphere, and is invariably present in the rain-water, and is given off by organic bodies. By this invisible agent the hard chrystalline rock is always being attacked in some form or another. The very snails that take refuge in its crannies leave an enduring mark of their presence in a surface fretted with their acid exhalations, which very often pass current among geologists for the borings of pholades, and are the innocent cause of much speculation as to the depression of the mountain-tops beneath the sea in comparatively modern times. The carbonic acid taken up by the rain is derived in the main from the decomposing vegetable matter which generally forms the surface soil on the limestone. Its effects are to be seen in a most marked degree in the bare, gray masses of rock termed "pavements," that stand out like *roches moutonnées* from the purple heather, and are worn and fissured into the strangest possible shapes. Sometimes the surface is made up of a number of sharp points that look like a sheaf of sword-blades; at others there are ravines and caves in miniature; and very generally the strata is divided into a series of large angular blocks, which rock with the greatest freedom. The minute fossil shells and fragments of crinoids standing out in bold relief testify that the agent which has removed so much rock is chemical, not mechanical. This invisible agent is equally at work in the caves as well as above ground, everywhere attacking the surface even out of the reach of the streams. The endless varieties of stalactites and stalagmites are merely so much solid matter taken by it out of the rock, and redeposited where the excess of carbonic acid in the water happens to be taken up by a free current of air. To it then, as well as to the mechanical power of the stream, the formation and enlargement of caves must be assigned.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

ECCENTRICITIES OF SHERIDAN KNOWLES.—Of all the eccentric individuals I ever encountered, SHERIDAN KNOWLES was, I think, the greatest. Judge, gentle reader, if the following anecdotes may not justify my assertion. Walking one day with a brother dramatist, Mr. BAYLE BERNARD, in Regent's Quadrant, KNOWLES was accosted by a gentleman in these terms: "You're a pretty fellow, KNOWLES! After fixing your own day and hour to dine with us, you never make your appearance, and from that time to this not a word have we heard from you." "I couldn't help it, upon my honor," replied KNOWLES; "and I've been so busy ever since I haven't had a moment to write or call. How are you all at home?" "Oh, quite well, thank you; but come now, will you name another day, and keep your word?" "I will—sure I will." "Well, what day? Shall we say Thursday next?" "Thursday? Yes, by all means—Thursday be it." "At six?" "At six. I'll be there punctually. My love to 'em all." "Thank ye. Remember, now. Six next Thursday." "All right, my dear fellow; I'll be with you." The friend departed, and KNOWLES, relinking his arm with that of BAYLE BERNARD, said, "Who's that chap?" not having the least idea of the name or residence of the man he had promised to dine with on the following Thursday, or the interesting "family at home," to whom he had sent his love. Upon one occasion when he was acting in the country he received an anxious letter from Mrs. KNOWLES, informing him that the money—£200, which he had promised to send up on a certain day, had never reached her. KNOWLES immediately wrote a furious letter to Sir FRANCIS FREELING, at that time at the head of the Post-office, of which, of course, I cannot give the precise words, but beginning "Sir," and informing him that on such a day at such an hour he himself put a letter into the Post-office at such a place, containing the sum of £200 in bank notes, and that it had never been delivered to Mrs. KNOWLES; that it was a most unpardonable piece of negligence, if not worse, of the Post-office authorities, and that he demanded an immediate inquiry into the matter, the delivery of the money to his wife, and an apology for the anxiety and trouble its detention had occasioned them. By return of post he received a most courteous letter from Sir FRANCIS, beginning "Dear Sir," as, although they were personal strangers to each other, he had received so much pleasure from Mr. KNOWLES' works that he looked upon him as a valued friend, and continuing to say that he (KNOWLES) was perfectly correct in stating that on such a day and at such an hour he had posted a letter at —— containing bank-notes to the amount of £200, but that, unfortunately, he had omitted not only his signature inside, but the address outside, having actually sealed up the notes in an envelope containing only the words, "I send you the money," and posted it without a direction! The consequence was that it was opened at the chief office in London, and detained until some inquiry was made about it. Sir FRANCIS concluded by assuring him that long before he would receive his answer the money would be placed in Mrs. KNOWLES' hands by a special messenger. KNOWLES wrote back: "My dear Sir, you are right, and I was wrong. God bless you! I'll call upon you when I come to town."

One day also in the country he said to ABBOT, with whom he had been acting there, "My dear fellow, I'm off to-morrow. Can I take any letters for you?" "You're very kind," answered ABBOT; "But where are you going?" "I haven't made up my mind."—*Recollections by J. R. Planché, in London Society.*

THE COINAGE OF GERMANY.—Considering the wealth and intelligence of Germany, the condition of its coinage is astonishing. The traveler in that country who desires to understand how his money goes, finds himself involved in an endless series of embarrassing calculations. He enters Germany, we will suppose, by way of Belgium, where he pays francs and cents. As soon as he has crossed the Prussian frontier at Herbesthal, on the road to Cologne, he is called upon for thalers and silver groschen. At Cologne he takes, let us say, the steamer for a long day's voyage up the Rhine to Mayence, and after paying for his breakfast, dinner, and perhaps supper, and for sundry intermediate potations of various liquids, he flatters himself that he understands the coinage of the country, and might defy any waiter on board the steamer to impose upon him to the extent of a single groschen. He arrives at Mayence at 10 o'clock at night, engages a porter to carry his baggage to an hotel, and is convinced that he has something yet to learn when that porter demands to be paid in kreutzers. However, within twenty-four hours he has become as familiar with florins and kreutzers as he was the day before with thalers and silver groschen. But perhaps on his way south he stops at Strasburg to inspect the ruins of the recent siege; and here his hotel bill is made out in francs, and we may suppose that he offers in payment a Prussian bank-note for thalers, which he has obtained at Cologne or Mayence, and that he desires to procure a supply of florins for use further south. The rule that four thalers—seven florins—fifteen francs, even if it were exact, which it is not, is difficult of application. You left Mayence with a lot of North German money, which is useless further south, and you leave Strasburg with a lot of French coins, many of which become useless as soon as you pass Kehl. Of course if you empty your pockets of these encumbrances the loss is small, but it does not seem unreasonable to require that there should be no loss at all. It is true that at railway stations and hotels and principal shops in South Germany, the thaler of North Germany is always taken at the value of 1¾ florins, but it is easy for a traveler to find himself in places where the people with whom he deals do not like the look of it, and where the franc of France, Belgium, or Italy is regarded with even smaller favor. Even among florins there is the distinction between the German florin, 1s. 8d., and the Austrian florin, 1s. 11d., and this distinction may easily be overlooked by a traveler making hasty payments by imperfect light. Then, again, after leaving Freiburg and Basle behind him, the traveler probably stops for a night at Schaffhausen, to view the Rhinefall, and here a Swiss landlord propounds a theory of his own as to the comparative value of francs, in which he makes out his bill, and of florins, in which you propose to pay him. Leaving Schaffhausen and the small piece of Switzerland which, for the mystification of travelers, has been placed north of the Rhine, you arrive at Constance, which, although south of the Rhine, is German, and here you get Swiss coins given in change, which nobody will take back. The landlord of an excellent hotel at Constance, who speaks English and French tolerably, and German as his native tongue, presents his daily bill of fare and wine-cards, with prices marked in florins and kreutzers, and makes out his bill to a customer in francs and cents. This landlord, being lately asked to deduct the amount of his bill from an English £5 note taken at 126 francs, and to pay the balance partly in napoleons and partly in florins, honestly confessed that this financial operation was beyond his power, and begged to be allowed to pay the entire balance in napoleons and francs.—*The Saturday Review.*

AN INCIDENT OF THE COMMUNE.—But I was to witness another more deadly explosion that night, within a few yards of the same spot, and that too in less than an hour. I had started with my Captain on our perpetual tour of inspection, and while waiting at the barricade at the Boulevard Beaumarchais—one of the largest and best constructed at the Place de la Bastille—was looking with interest at the wounded who were being conveyed to the omnibus, en route to some securer place. While thus engaged, I heard a terrific noise, and on looking in the direction from which it proceeded, saw near the barricade a fire burning in the middle of the street. The bang—bang—bang proceeding from it soon told me that it was a similar accident to that which I had just witnessed, but evidently far worse, for the shells kept on exploding for two or three consecutive minutes. But what was my astonishment to see shots fired from the windows! I could not imagine what had happened; like Gen. BOUM, we were always looking out for the enemy, but that they could have advanced by that side was more than improbable. "It must be them, however," I thought, "so you're caught now, old fellow, and will have to make a fight for it," consoling myself with the trite maxim that one can only die once. I unslung my rifle from my shoulder, and was preparing to load it when I perceived those below at the barricade firing at the people above; this convinced me that the Government troops had not yet arrived, as they had a barricade at least ten feet high to storm, which I knew they could not have done in the few minutes that had elapsed since the explosion. After about ten minutes of this sharp work, a trumpet sounded the "cease firing," and all stopped as suddenly as it had begun. Then came the sad task of numbering the dead and wounded, of whom there were between fifty and sixty. The wounded were taken past me into the café hard by, and I remember noticing one man in particular who was nothing but a mass of charred flesh, so fearfully had he been burnt. He lived, however, for more than three hours. But worst of all was a *cantinière*, who, while serving out her liquors, had been struck first by a fragment of a shell in the leg, and afterward, as she lay helpless on the ground, by a bullet through her breast. I could see her as she passed into the café, and by the light that shone dimly through the open door; and never can I forget her face of agony. She must have been very pretty and *piquante*, but now her face was contorted with pain, and looked ghastly beyond description in the feeble light; her screams were so terrible that I could bear it no longer, and moved away to try and hear some particulars of what had occurred. It turned out that an artillery-man had overturned an ammunition-wagon, and that every shell contained in it had exploded; that the Federals posted in the houses had thought it was the enemy, and had fired in consequence on their friends below, who lost no time in replying, under the belief that those above them were *Versaillais*.

The scene itself I can never forget; I regard it even now as without exception the most remarkable I witnessed during the whole of that stirring time. First of all the sudden blaze, turning the darkness into light as clear as day, and followed by the report; then darkness and stillness again; then the quick flashes of light from the rifles above and below, together with the popping of musketry; then the shrill sound of the trumpet; and lastly, for an instant, a solemn relapse into silence, rendered still more impressive by the darkness, which again reigned; but only for an instant, for the cry immediately arose of "Secours aux blessés!"—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF SONTAG.—This gifted lady, at an age unusually early, had attained a degree of reputation which the exertions of a life have often failed to secure, although the aspirant has been gifted with unquestionable talent. The beauty of Mlle. SONTAG also made a deep impression, and opened the way to a favorable reception of her singing, and might have insured success had her vocal abilities been far beneath the high standard by which they were sustained. Mlle. SONTAG was a native of Coblentz, having been born in that grand old medieval Rhenish city May 12, 1805. Her parents were connected with the theatrical profession; so that she was at a very early age initiated into the mysteries of the stage, and even at six years of age appeared at the Court theatre of Darmstadt, in an opera entitled "Donau Weibchen," (La petite Femme du Danube,) with remarkable success. On the death of her father, when she was scarcely nine years old, her mother placed her at the Conservatoire of Prague, whence she went to Vienna, where Mme. FODOR was then singing as prima donna, and upon whose style she formed her own. During the four years she remained in the Austrian capital, she sang alternately at the Italian and National Opera-houses, but without producing any remarkable sensation. Not until 1824, when she appeared at Leipsic, in WEBER's "Euryanthe," did "she make her mark," immediately after which she was engaged at Berlin, and from that moment success was insured. She continued in her native land till 1826, when she went to Paris, and made her first appearance at "Les Italiens," June 15, as *Rosina* in "Il Barbiere," the personation of this character having been followed in that and the subsequent seasons by her undertaking, with equally eminent advantage, the parts of *Desdemona* in "Otello," *Donna Anna* in "Il Don Giovanni," *Semiramide*, and several others.

In accepting MM. LAPORTE and LAURENT's terms for an engagement at His Majesty's Theatre, Mlle. SONTAG stipulated to make her entrée in the same character (*Rosina*) by which she had taken the Parisians by storm. This event took place April 16, 1828. She is said to have been but indifferently supported; but no one seemed to have had an eye or an ear for anybody but herself. Of her personal appearance, as well as of her qualifications as an artiste, the following remarks, written by a severe critic at the time—inasmuch as they are perfectly in accordance with my own opinion, as formed on hearing her in the following year, when her reputation was thoroughly established—may not be unacceptable: "Mlle. SONTAG is of a middling stature and inclining the *embonpoint*. Her hair and complexion are fair, her eyes blue, with that kind of Roxaline nose—the *nez retroussé*—which often gives an appearance of great vivacity, though not in her case. Her mouth is well made, but she distorts it sometimes in singing; and it is lined by a set of teeth, the beauty of which she does not conceal. Her countenance indicates good temper, and is extremely pleasing, but has no pretension to what is properly called beauty, either as to feature or effect, and is not indicative of more than an ordinary degree of intellect. She is altogether well made, though there are defects in her person. Her hand and arm are beautiful, and her foot is not unworthy of the encomiums lavished on it. Her carriage is not objectionable; but, to judge accurately of this, she must be seen in a character of more dignity" (than *Rosina*.)

Her voice is a true soprano of the full compass, extending from A below the clef to E in alt; though she does not display its utmost limits in this opera. Without being deficient in strength, it is not powerful, and its quality is anything rather than disagreeable, though not remarkable for its purity. Its greatest merit consists in its wonderful flexibility. Her *volate* (flights or runs) are as graceful as they are perfect; she executes arpeggio passages with the neatness of a good finger on the piano-forte, and her staccato notes are not less finished; they are like drops of sound, each a whole in itself, and completely detached; but when playing thus wonderfully on her vocal organ, she abates its power, all such passages being given *mezza voce*. Hence much of their effect is lost. Her style is essentially bravura. Execution is with her as everything, expression as nothing. The extraordinary pliancy of her voice has probably led to this; and that coldness of temperament which her acting seems to denote has most likely exercised a joint influence in determining the character of her singing. Hence she falls into the fatal error of striving to astonish rather than to delight, and concentrates all her force for the purpose of doing what instruments can always equal, often surpass; while, as an almost necessary consequence, she neglects what only the human voice can accomplish, and that which is, therefore, the triumph of the vocal art. The embellishments, of which she is so prodigal, often show taste and invention. She introduced two of these in "Una voce poco fa," that were not less pleasing than original. But her ornaments want variety, and are applied to everything alike. Her intonation is faultless; in public or in private, we have not heard her sing one note out of tune. She is, beyond the possibility of a doubt, a good musician; in all her *rifiorimenti* she never infringes on the time, loses sight of the accompaniments, or forgets the harmony.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

LITERARY REMUNERATION.—It seems almost incredible that SHAKESPEARE and MILTON only received £5 each for such works as "Hamlet" and *Paradise Lost*; but in those days an author labored under many disadvantages, which were obviated as time went on and the reading circle increased. Persons who wrote for a living generally wrote for the stage, though the remuneration was small. THOMAS HEYWOOD, who is said to have written more than 200 plays, in the reigns of ELIZABETH, JAMES I., and CHARLES I., only had £3, in 1602, for "A Woman Killed with Kindness," from HENSLOWE. The *Diary* of the latter, published by the Shakespeare Society, contains a great deal of information respecting the prices paid for plays. The dresses seem to cost a great deal more, in proportion than the cost of the copyright of the play. More was paid, for example, when "A Woman Killed with Kindness" was acted, for a gown for the heroine than for the play itself. HENSLOWE paid BEN JONSON and DEKKER, for a play called "The Page of Plymouth," in 1599, £11; for DEKKER's "Medicine for a Curst Wife," in 1602, £10, and three years before, £9 10s. for "Patient Grissill." On one occasion (1599) £2 was paid a printer to prevent the printing of the latter play. No wonder few old plays have been preserved. On Aug. 3, 1613, we find DABORNE, the dramatic author, complaining that from £20 a play he had come to £12; so that it appears, if he had received the former sum, prices had risen since 1602. HENSLOWE agreed to give him the latter sum for the "Bellman of London."

Afterward, authors shared the profits of a play, for it is said that SHADWELL (1640–1692) cleared £130 by a single representation of the "Squire of Alsatia;" and SOUTHERN (1660–1746) made £700 by one play. In the "Isabella" of the latter author, Mrs. SIDDONS made her *début* at Drury Lane in 1782. DRYDEN does not seem to have made so much by his plays, and thought himself lucky if one brought him £100. TONSON published his translation of *Virgil*, which gained DRYDEN £1,200; but for his *Fables*, his last work, containing about 12,000 lines, and including *Alexander's Feast*, he only had £250. The second edition was not required till ten years

after his death. Pope, altogether, had £4,500 for his translation of Homer. Gay received £400 for the first part of his Beggar's Opera, and £1,100 for the second part. Dean Swift was paid by Motte £200 for Gulliver's Travels.

Dr. Johnson wrote *Rasselas*, that, with the profits, he might defray the expenses of his mother's funeral and pay some little debts. He told Sir Joshua Reynolds that he composed it in the evenings of one week, and sent it to the Press in portions as it was written, and had never read it over. Messrs. Strahan, Dodsley, and another purchased it for £100, but afterward paid him £25 more, when a second edition was called for. He had £300 for his *Lives of the Poets*.

For his *History of England* Hume had about £4,000; and Smollett, for his, £2,000; and yet he died in great poverty. Six thousand pounds was the pecuniary remuneration received by Gibbon for his immortal *Decline and Fall*. Goldsmith had £800 from Newbery for three abridged histories of England. It is interesting to note that for his *Vicar of Wakefield* he had £60; for his *Deserted Village*, £100; *Selections of English Poetry*, £200; and for the *Traveller* only twenty guineas. *The History of Animated Nature* brought him £850.

Dr. Burney, the learned author of the *History of Music*, had £1,000 for the musical articles which he contributed to Rees' *Cyclopedia*; and his gifted daughter, Frances, (Miss D'Arblay,) received for *Evelina*, a work which created a great sensation at the time, the same sum which Milton had for *Paradise Lost*—£5.

Fielding did not attempt fiction till he had tried the drama. His first comedy, "Love in Several Masques," was favorably received and was afterward published, and dedicated to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, who thought highly of the production. Between 1730 and 1737 he wrote twenty-three plays. Richardson's novel, *Pamela*, appeared three years after; and Fielding determined to produce a work of fiction. *Joseph Andrews* appeared in 1742, and was very successful. Seven years after *Tom Jones* was written; and for that novel he received £700. Sir Walter Scott says of this: "Even Richardson's novels are but a step from the old romance, approaching, indeed, more nearly to the ordinary course of events, but still dealing in improbable incidents, and in characters swelled out beyond the ordinary sorts of humanity. The *History of a Foundling* is truth and human nature itself, and there lies the inestimable advantage which it possesses over all previous fictions of this particular kind." For *Amelia*, published in 1751, Fielding had £1,000. It is said to have been "the only work published in England for which a second edition was called for on the evening of the day on which the first was issued."

For the *Mysteries of Udolpho*, Mrs. Radcliffe was paid £500 by George Robinson, and £800 for the *Italian*; the latter, a very successful work, was published in 1796. Lackington gave Richard Cumberland £500 for his *Memoirs*. We have mentioned the sums Hume, Smollett and Gibbon received for their histories. It is interesting to note that their contemporary, Dr. Robertson, had £600 for his *History of Scotland*, and no less than £4,500 for his *History of Charles V.* Burns received about £700 from the subscription and sale of the copyright of the second edition of his volume of poems. David Mallet (1700—1765) had £120 from Vaillant for his *Amyntor and Theodora*; George Colman, Sr. (1733—1794) the dramatic author, £150 each for the *Poor Gentleman* and *Who Wants a Guinea?* T. Holcroft (1745—1809,) £1,200 for his translation of the King of Prussia's works. For two years' contributions to the *London Magazine* Charles Lamb had £170; and 60 guineas were paid to himself and sister for the *Tales from Shakespeare*.

Crabbe (1754—1832) had £3,000 from Murray for his poems; Campbell 1,000 guineas for the *Pleasures of Hope*, and 1,500 guineas for *Gertrude of Wyoming*. By the kindness of Charles James Fox, the latter poet was placed on the pension list for £200 a year early in life, and so had not to endure the depressing effects of poverty. Moore had £500 a year for his *Irish Melodies*, 3,000 guineas for *Lalla Rookh*, 1,000 guineas for *Life of Byron*. Byron received 2,000 guineas for the fourth canto of *Childe Harold*, while for his whole poetical works Murray did not pay less than £15,000.—*Chambers's Journal.*

English Jews.—The Jews of England are at present divided into two sects, orthodox and reformers. The orthodox Jews acknowledge the Divine authority, not only of the Old Testament, but also of the Rabbinical commentary, which is called the oral law. Dr. Adler, the orthodox Chief Rabbi, in a sermon he delivered some years ago, declared that the oral law and the written law (i. e., the Pentateuch) are equally Divine, and compared the reformers to the false mother in the story of Solomon's judgment. The leader of the reformers, Prof. Marks, retorted with a course of four lectures on the "sufficiency of the law of Moses as the guide of Israel," which were remarkable for the absence of the spirit of hostility and the uncharitableness which marked the manifesto of the orthodox chief. Since that time much of the bad feeling which existed between the two parties has worn off, and as the orthodox party have adopted many of the reforms which the seceders were [illegible] for instituting, while the reformers have made no further attempt to rationalize their religious system, the difference between them now is in practice very insignificant. The "Reform Jews" have a very handsome synagogue in Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, but the attendance is very small and the service lifeless. Their increase in numbers has chiefly resulted from their own families being more than sufficient to fill the vacancies caused by death. The fact is that their initial step is only to be justified on a theory which would not only support, but compel a further advance. As it is, they have seated themselves between the two stools of authority and reason, and must not complain if the result is unsatisfactory.

The extent to which Judaism dominates the daily life of its followers can hardly be realized by the Gentile world. In the kitchen, especially, Rabbinical Judaism is supreme. All butcher's meat must be soaked before it is cooked, to extract what remains of the blood. Three times does the Pentateuch declare that a kid must not be boiled in its own mother's milk, and therefore milk and its products must not form part of the same meal with meat and even poultry. This results in the employment of a double set of utensils for cooking and bringing the food to table, and is a source of endless trouble and expense. The unfortunate *contretemps* which, according to the thirty-second chapter of Genesis, happened to Jacob, has had the curious effect of inducing his descendants to practically abstain from eating the hind quarters of a few beasts left to them by the fifteenth chapter of Leviticus. Neither is this all. No meat whatever is permitted to be eaten, save such as is killed and sold by persons licensed by the Rabbinical authorities.

These restrictions, however, bid fair in a few years to exist but in theory; for the younger generation of Jews, being better educated than their predecessors, have no reverence for rules of conduct so fantastic and irksome. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the Jewish *cuisine* is a poor one. No people are more fond of the pleasures of the table. At the same time no people are more sensible and moderate in the use of intoxicating drinks. A teetotaler and a drunkard are equally rare among them. Notwithstanding the tendency of some of their observances, which are really kept up by the strength of custom, they are quite free from the ascetic spirit. The Sabbath is observed by Jews in a very different way from that generally supposed. The religious duties of the day once being provided for, the remainder of it is usually devoted to pastime, which, of course, differs according to the tastes of individuals—dominoes, chess and draughts being frequently patronized. The strictures that we frequently hear upon Sabbatarianism as a Judaizing process come from those who, having no actual acquaintance with Jewish practice, deduce it from what they suppose to be Jewish principles. Let those who think this method of reasoning safe try it with some sect whose professions and doings are better known to them.

The truth is, the Judaic ceremonial is little better than an empty shell. They pray that next year may find them in Jerusalem, but not one in a thousand would go there if he had the chance. They invoke the wrath of God on the Gentiles, but would be very sorry if it came. They ask the blessing of God for the Queen and the Royal Family, and ignore the two Houses of Parliament; but the majority of them are Liberals. They profess a belief in a future state, which is as little reconcilable with their conduct as with the Theistic secularism of Moses. The fact that they will break off in the midst of the most solemn prayer to give some domestic direction, shows how little they realize what they say. When a near relation dies they rend their clothes, but this is no longer done in a paroxysm of grief. A paid official makes a small tear in the mourner's garment, which is very often an old vest selected for the purpose.—*The Examiner.*

SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Jewish Times* thinks that the universal outburst of generosity toward the unfortunate inhabitants of Chicago is one of the grandest occurrences of the age. It says:

"Marvelous as the growth of Chicago, is the sudden collapse, but more marvelous the elasticity and energy which seem to animate our people—we see already rise, from the ashes a grander city, a more powerful community, than the one that has perished. And in the hour of dire misfortune we see the whole American people pour forth their treasure to help their brethren; all hearts are moved, and all hands open to close the cranks, to fill the gap, and cover the ruins with the outpourings of love and sympathy. From the charred ruins of Chicago rises the angel of benevolence and universal brotherhood, and a whole continent joins hands to administer the balm of relief; the sufferers have become the wards of the whole nation and with such benevolent strength it cannot fail that in a comparatively short time the City of Chicago will rise phoenix-like from its ashes, rejuvenated and invigorated in the full glory of a grand future. The help that is tendered so magnanimously, so profusely, so unstintedly, is a beautiful testimony to the spirit of humanity and civilization which in our times pervades all classes and phases of society. Partisanship, sectarian and national prejudices, are all discarded; man alone, in his helplessness and misfortune is looked upon, and the gifts that are poured forth are offered at the shrine of pure, divine humanity."

The report of the Committee on Ritual in the Episcopal Convention at Baltimore is commented upon by the *Church Weekly* as follows:

"We cannot conscientiously congratulate the Ritual Committee on their report, but we can, we think, conscientiously thank them for it. Had they manifested any spirit of that liberality and of that comprehensiveness, which some gentlemen are so forward to claim as distinguishing characteristics of the Protestant Episcopal Church; had they shown any zeal whatever for the beauty and dignity of the services rendered to Almighty God; were the report less partisan, less undeniably intended, less devoted to the purpose of 'crushing out' all practices which raise divine worship above the level of a cold, heartless, unmeaning Protestantism—in a word, were the report almost anything else under the sun than what it is, we might feel some slight misgivings as to its reception. But that the Convention will accept such a report as this, and proceed to enact canons based on its recommendations, is too absurd an idea for any sane man to entertain. For what is the gist of the report? Simply this: That it is a matter of no practical concern, how bald, how irreverent, how un-Catholic, may be the rendering of the Church's offices, [illegible] divine liturgy, as long as practices which it pleases some to call Romish, are forbidden."

The *Independent* thinks that the Evangelical branch of the Episcopal Church will be successful at the Convention in carrying out the reforms they wish to effect. It says:

"It is important to observe that the party which presses for action in this Convention is the Evangelical. No memorial seems to come before the body in behalf of the Ritualists. They seem to be of one accord in the conviction that 'their strength is to sit still.' They ask no relief for themselves, nor interdict upon the opposing party. Things are working very well for them as they are. To ask for any amendment of rubrics or canons in their favor would be to concede that these are not wholly with them already; and that would be more than they are willing to confess. On the other hand, the Evangelicals are insisting on positive action, both defensively for their own relief and aggressively for the suppression of ritualist innovation; and we must confess that the tone of their memorials and their conversation indicates that they are beginning to pluck up a courage for which we have never been able to give them credit heretofore. They never have been able to see that they have enough [illegible] mustard-seed a [illegible] the same to have everything their own way. They profess to value their principles more than the corporation. It is the principle of their antagonists to value the corporation above everything else."

That the American public school system has little in common with Roman Catholicity is plainly shown in the following from the *Tablet*:

"We have never asked the State to establish denominational schools; we have only maintained, that if the State insists on establishing and sustaining public schools at the public expense, for all the children of the land, the denominational system is the only one it can adopt without violating religious liberty, and opposing the Catholic conscience. The State has no more right to tax Catholics the support of schools from which our religion is excluded, than it has to tax us for the support of a Unitarian [illegible] in which our religion is [illegible] practiced. We are quite willing, as Catholics, that education should be left, as religion is left, to the voluntary principle; and as education is a function of the religious society, there is no reason why the State should undertake to establish and support a school system, than there is why it should undertake to establish and support a church system. Certainly, religion is more necessary to the State than secular education. Indeed, the whole question of the principle of an established Church is involved in that of our Public School system. We do not demand or oppose public schools established and supported by the public; all we demand is that, if such schools are established and so supported, either Catholics shall be exempted from the tax, or have their proportionate share of the schools set apart to be under the supervision and control of the Catholic pastors, and we demand it as our right."

The *Golden Age* thinks that the participation in political meetings by college presidents and professors is in no way to be deplored. On this subject it says:

"Mr. Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, has been severely criticised for leaving his learned chair for the purpose of participating in a political convention. We trust that Mr. White will pay no heed to these criticisms. The president of a college has as much right as any other citizen to participate either in the political or the religious conventions to which his convictions and sympathies may lead him. A great fault with our scholarly men in times past has been that they have participated too little in the great public questions and movements of the day. The anti-slavery enterprise had small help from the critical and learned minds of the nation, who, being very busy with the study of books, forgot the emancipation of their fellow-men. James Russell Lowell was an agitator and fanatic till he became a college professor, and straightway the walls of Harvard seemed to chill his reformatory fire. Every Erasmus is half a coward. President White, of Cornell University, is a man constitutionally cautious and timid, and his political action is generally not to our mind; but we are none the less inclined to thank him for asserting his right to be not only a professor but a citizen. Every college professor and particularly every college President, should imitate his example, and take an active participation in the political welfare of the State."

In reference to the value of political platforms, the *Methodist* says:

"It is encouraging to see the better portion of the political Press so freely criticising party platforms. It is deemed incumbent upon every convention, whether county, State or national, to make a declaration of principles, and if this were done in sincerity, it would be well. Usually, however, the resolutions are shaped solely with a view to popular favor, and have little or no relation to the convictions of the delegates who so clamorously adopt them. Considering the kind of material of which an average convention is composed, it is absurd to speak of its embodying any fixed convictions whatever. Counting out a minority of members of acknowledged worth, most conventions are made up of men who are either seeking or holding office. The question of most moment to them is, 'What will win?' Is the temperance interest strong? Then let temperance have a resolution; and delegates who never have been known to pass a day of their lives in entire sobriety, vociferate their adhesion to entire prohibition. Is the country leaning to free trade? Then fervid patriots, who could not possibly tell what *ad valorem* means, are ready to denounce the tariff. But in nothing are conventions so eloquent as when rebuking corruption in the opposite party. As to their own, they cannot see it, even if it be as huge as high Olympus. It is edifying to listen to the political Pecksniffs proclaiming the obligations of honesty and morality. Men who have an evil fame for dishonesty in contracts, strikers, lobbyists, sinecurists who have been punished in nothing but drawing their pay, proclaim the instant necessity of an economical and incorrupt administration of government."

The *New-Jerusalem Messenger* maintains that it is necessary for the complete development of the present life that correct views should be entertained concerning the future life. It says:

"Every one forms some conception for himself of what heaven is. And this idea is generally a reflection, simply, of what he imagines will give him the greatest happiness. Those who believe that heaven will consist chiefly in a perpetual worship of the Lord, imagine that they will be raised by such worship into a state of perfect joy and blessedness. There are others who expect to spend eternity in sweet communion with the patriarchs and prophets and apostles and who hope to find in such communion the perfection of happiness. Others look forward to heaven as a state of rest from all labor, with freedom to seek all legitimate pleasures and enjoyments. Others still, whose love of knowledge is prominent, hope to spend eternity in acquiring knowledge, journeying from world to world, and learning all the mysteries of creation. These are a few examples of the various and often conflicting notions of the future life which are entertained in the Christian Church. Whenever attempts have been made to construct definite theories of the future state they have been far from satisfactory, and most sadly out of accord with the [illegible] principles of human nature. It must be evident to any one who will think seriously about the matter that a man's idea of the future life must have much to do with the formation of his character. For, however unconsciously it may be, it must influence, more or less, his standard of excellence—the ends he is laboring to realize. If he believes heaven to consist of perpetual praises of God, he must look upon religion as essentially identical with devotion, and therefore as a sort of Sunday matter which has little connection with the daily life. If he imagines the happiness of heaven to result from the incessant acquisition of knowledge, he must make the acquisition of knowledge the chief aim of his life here. If he believes that the Lord's people are exalted to sitting on thrones and judging others, it must serve to confirm his love of exercising dominion over others in this world. And so with any false notion concerning the spiritual world. If it is really and seriously believed in, it must exert a most detrimental influence upon the character. And the converse of this must also be true. If a man has correct ideas of heaven, he will have correct ideas of what he has to do to fit himself for heaven. So far as he makes any effort to accomplish the work of regeneration, he will be in the right direction. The builder who has erroneous plans of his work will, if he follow his plans, inevitably go astray. If he has only a general plan, or a general idea of what is expected of him, he is liable to mistake at every step of his work. But if he has detailed plans and specifications, he has only to follow them faithfully and he cannot go astray. So in our preparation for heaven. If we know exactly what the life of heaven is, we shall know how to build up the life of heaven day by day in our own hearts. And the more we know about it, the less liable shall we be to err."

FAVORITES OF FORTUNE.

The day has for many a year gone by when English Kings and Ministers could, through mere caprice of fancy, make a new fortune; but, early in the century, several notable cases occurred, which the recent elevation of a distinguished diplomatist to the British peerage has brought to mind. Lord Bloomfield, the new addition to the House of Lords, affords a remarkable instance in proof of the existence in the world of such an item as pure luck. In the days when George the Magnificent was holding Court at that grotesque building known as the Pavilion, at Brighton, (a representation of which architectural enormity the reader of *David Copperfield* will remember, represented on Peggotty's work-box,) it was his habit to hold frequent amateur concerts, in which, being a skillful musician, he himself took part. One evening, when an entertainment of the kind was arranged to take place, the Prince was informed that a prominent performer on the violin was prevented by illness from assisting. Dire was his Royal Highness' vexation; he had set his heart on the performance of a particular piece, and was not accustomed to be thwarted. In this dilemma a gentleman suggested that he had been told that a young Irish officer, then quartered at Brighton, was a most accomplished violinist. The Prince instantly caught at the suggestion. A groom was dispatched with a letter from the Equerry in waiting, requesting the pleasure of Capt. Bloomfield's attendance that evening at the Pavilion by the Prince's special command. The gallant Captain was seized with surprise [illegible] to the royal presence. However, he came, performed and conquered. That evening made the fortunes of himself and his family. He became thenceforth an *habitué* at Carlton House, had places of value thrust upon him, and, eventually, became an Irish Peer. He soon entered the diplomatic profession, rendered essential service in several important posts to his country, and three [illegible] was advanced to the peerage of the United Kingdom, which gives him a seat in the House of Lords.

Another Irishman, introduced at this period to the Prince, was a memorable instance of the power of fortune. This was O'Beirne, afterward Bishop of Meath, in Ireland. He had been educated at St. Omer's, for the Roman Catholic priesthood. Returning to his college from a visit to friends in Ireland, he happened to arrive one evening at the inn of an English village so humble that its whole stock of provisions was one shoulder of mutton, which he immediately ordered for dinner. While it was preparing, a post-chaise with two gentlemen stopped to change horses; the roasting shoulder of mutton attracted their appetites; they had traveled some distance, felt weary, and agreed that the next half hour could not be better spent than in dining on what they could get. But a difficulty arose. They were told that the only dinner in the house belonged to the young Irish gentleman above stairs. The travelers were at first perplexed; but, after a little consultation, agreed with the landlady's idea that the shoulder should be theirs; but that to save the credit of the house the young Irishman should be invited to partake of it. She was therefore dispatched as ambassadress, but returned announcing that the young gentleman was not to be persuaded; but on the contrary protested that no two travelers, nor any ten on earth, should deprive him of his dinner. This menacing message, however, was followed by the appearance of O'Beirne himself, good humoredly saying that, though he could not relinquish the shoulder of mutton to anybody, yet "if they would partake of it with him, he would be happy to have their company at dinner." The proposal, pleasantly made, was pleasantly accepted. The party sat down; the bottle went round. None of the three was deficient in topics, and before the evening closed the travelers were so much struck with the appearance and manner of their entertainer, then a very handsome young man, and always a very quick, anecdotical and intelligent one, that they asked him what he meant to do with himself in the world? He told his story, and his destination for the Irish priesthood was immediately set down as altogether inferior to the prospects which might be before his abilities in English life. On parting the travelers gave him their cards, and desired him to call on them on their arrival in London. Judge of his surprise when he found that his guests were no less than Charles James Fox and the Duke of Portland. Such an invitation was not likely to be declined. His two distinguished friends kept their promises faithfully; and in a short period O'Beirne enjoyed all the advantages of the first society of the Empire. He was for a considerable time on a confidential footing in the Duke of Portland's family, and much employed in the party negotiations of the time. On Howe's conciliatory mission to America, O'Beirne was sent with him as Chaplain, (for he had some time previously joined the Church of England,) and in some measure as Secretary, and preaching a famous sermon in this City, brought away the only laurels of the Embassy. Subsequently he accompanied Lord Fitzwilliam to Ireland as his Chaplain, and although his Lordship's tenure of office was only for six months, O'Beirne managed to secure the best Bishopric in his gift, that of Meath, which has precedency over other Bishoprics, and is worth £8,000 a year!

One more remarkable instance, dating from the same reign, occurs to me. "'Tis sixty years since" there lived in Crutched Friars, a nook in old London, one Mr. Denison, a merchant, who had acquired an enormous fortune. This gentleman resembled the "stern parient" in Poor Robson's popular song of "Vilikins and his Dinah," not only in being a member of the mercantile profession, but inasmuch as

"He had an only daughter,
Ah uncommon fine young gal,"

who was destined to a much happier fate than the young lady in the lay. One "Jack Burton," a young Irishman of fortune, fell in love with the young lady, and had the luck to produce a reciprocity of sentiment. He was heir to an Irish peerage, and on coming into his property and title, he and his wife went to live at the family seat, Slane Castle, in Meath. All the world knows that when George IV. found England too hot to hold him, what with his debts, and difficulties with his unhappy wife, he was advised to go popularity-hunting to Ireland. The plan succeeded admirably, and the King was delighted. Among the distinguished ladies whose society His Majesty specially affected was the whilom Miss Denison. Indeed, the attentions which the King lavished upon her were such as to provoke comments highly unfavorable to the lady. So enchanted had the voluptuous monarch become with her charms that he could not bear of them being buried in remote Ireland; arrangements were permanently made for her husband to fill a post in the royal household, and soon after he was raised to the dignity of Marquis of Conyngham. It is well known that George IV. preferred ladies of matured beauty to mere youthful belles, and Lady Conyngham was at this time mother of a son some fifteen years old. Two or three years after he went to Ireland, this youth—the present Marquis—went abroad with his tutor, Mr. Sumner, a young clergyman of particularly distinguished manners and attractive appearance. While in Switzerland, young Lord Mount Charles fell violently in love with the very pretty daughter of a Swiss pastor. The tutor was dreadfully disconcerted at the discovery, knowing too well how distasteful so unambitious a match, for the young man seemed really in earnest, would prove to the Marchioness. He at once communicated with her, and asked for instructions. The reply was terse and gracious: "You must marry her yourself." The young tutor, who had not been by any means insensible to the lady's attractions, at once set in. He succeeded in making the object of his pupil's adoration sensible of the deception she might expect from her relations in the event of matrimony, and pointed out the inconveniences that would occur if he married without their consent. Meanwhile he made himself as fascinating as possible, and, by degrees, drew on himself the regard formerly bestowed on the pupil. The result was that she soon consented to become Mrs. Sumner. The Marchioness was eternally grateful, and took care that the reward should be substantial. Her influence at Court was unbounded, and Mr. Sumner soon received substantial preferment, and at a very early age was advanced to a Bishopric. For many years he filled the important and wealthy See of Winchester, in which, on his retirement, Bishop Wilberforce succeeded him, while his elder brother, after filling the Bishopric of Chester, was promoted to the primacy.

Judge Barrett.

From the New-York Citizen, Oct. 14.

All parties opposed to Tammany, greatly as they may differ at other points, unite in their respect for this gentleman, and they desire to see him elected to the judicial bench. Circumstances may prevent a union of the three reform bodies; the Apollo men are self-complacent, Ledwith is arrogant, and the Democratic Union insists on fair play and justice, and will not admit that parties which are yet untried are the superiors of an organization that was battling against Tammany when many of the members of the other factions were drawing liberally from its many founts of wealth. Dissensions and differences may grow so bitter that a combination is impossible even when the leading men of all are anxious for it, and are actuated by pure and honorable motives. The pride of party is one of the strongest feelings in the human breast, and unless all sides recognize it and give way, the elections this Fall will be a mere scramble, helter-skelter and higgledy-piggledy.

Amid this confusion it is to be hoped that Mr. Barrett will at least be made the exception. The Democratic Union may run Judge Connolly for Register, while Ledwith is nominated by his friends, and O'Brien puts Althof in the field. Spencer and Jones may be nominated by some, and opposed by others; Max Goepp will probably have a good place offered him by at least two of the outside parties, but he may be repudiated by the Ledwith crowd; and so there may be innumerable difficulties in the way of other candidates. But in the case of Judge Barrett, his past career has so won the esteem of all parties, that it is probable he may meet with unanimous support in any event. He certainly deserves this recognition, not only of his unquestioned integrity and ability on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, but of his unvarying career of honor and uprightness. He is one of the leading members of the Bar; he was denied a renomination by Tammany because he refused to be their tool and issue fraudulent naturalization papers, and he has always been an earnest, sincere and persistent enemy of our Municipal abuses. Let the people stand by one who has always stood by them.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 14.

By Judge Barnard.

Barton vs. Thornton; the bill as taxed is right.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 14.

By Judge Jones.

Matthew Bartlett vs. East Tennessee Fire Insurance Company; motion denied with $10 costs.

The North American Life Insurance Company vs. James Sutton, Jr., et al.; order of discontinuance granted.

Nathan D. Morgan vs. James Sutton et al.; order of discontinuance.

William Livingston vs. Thomas Keeck; case settled.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

The following injunction has been granted by Judge Benedict:

Edwin S. Thayer et al., of New-Bedford, Mass., vs. Joseph Waldo and James M. Dietz, of New-York.—The defendants are enjoined from using a candle-machine, with flat top, pistons in combination with stationary candle-molds to throw out the candles, the same being considered by the Court a clear infringement upon the Stainthorp Candle-machine patent of 1865, and extended, on which the suit is brought, which patent is owned by the complainants. Miles B. Andrus and Canstem Browne for complainants, and Wm. J. Fuller for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—OCT. 14.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

ACTION TO RECOVER $2,000 DEPOSITED AS BAIL.

Thomas C. Couron vs. George E. Mittnacht.—Mittnacht, the defendant, had become one of two sureties given by Couron in a civil suit. Couron deposited with Mittnacht $2,000 to secure him against possible loss, and the sureties being discharged, Couron demanded back his money, which Mittnacht refused to return, on the ground that he had been put to much trouble and had lost much time, and in one instance almost was killed by a street-car while on an errand in relation to the suretyship, and therefore claimed the right to retain the money to indemnify him.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 14.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.112¾	30	West. Un. Tel.... 55¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112¾	500	do...bet. call. 56⅛
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.112¾	200	do........ 56¾
5,000	do........112⅞	100	do........ 56⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s,10-40 R..107	400	do........ 56⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109¼	500	do........ 56
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....111	500	do........ 56
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old. 65	100	Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. 45½
20,000	do........ 64½	200	do........c. 45½
20,000	Tenn. St.6s.new. 64½	12	United States Ex. 50½
4,000	Va. St. 6s, old... 60	300	Am. M. Un. Ex... 53
10,000	Va. 6s, Consol.. 61½	75	do........ 53½
5,000	do........ 61	5	do........ 54
1,000	Va.St. 6s, Defer. 23	200	N. Y. C. & H. R... 87½
10,000	N. C. 6s, Old bs. 33	100	do...bet. call. 87½
10,000	S. C. St. 6s, new,	200	do........ 87½
	Jan. & July.. 42½	10000	N. Y. C. & H. Cts. 83½
2,000	do........ 43	3000	do........ 83⅛
20,000	do........ 43½	100	Erie........ 27⅛
2,000	do........ 42⅞	400	do...bet. call. 27⅛
5,000	do........ 43½	50	do........ 27⅛
10,000	Mo. St. 6s.... 94	200	do........ 27⅛
3,000	Ohio 6s, 1881.... 104	300	do........ 27⅛
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s,'83. 90	200	Panama........ [illegible]
7,000	H. R. 2d S.F. bs.104	1000	Clev. & Pitts.... 115
12,000	M. So. S. F. bs..101	400	Harlem........ 122¼
5,000	Gen. Pac.G. bs..101	100	do........c.122
2,000	do........ 101¼	1000	Reading........ 105
7,000	do........ [illegible]	300	do...bet. call.104¾
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st.... [illegible]	200	do........ 105¼
5,000	do........ [illegible]	200	do........c.105½
10,000	U. P. 7s L. G.... [illegible]	200	Lake S. & M. So.. 94⅝
2,000	do........ [illegible]	300	do........c. 94½
5,000	do........ [illegible]	50	do........ 95
10,000	do........ [illegible]	700	do...bet. call. 94½
5,000	Un. Pac. 10s In. [illegible]	200	do........ 94⅝
2,000	Alt. & T. H. In. [illegible]	100	Chic. & N. West.. 54⅝
4,000	Chi. & N.W. [illegible]	200	do...bet. call. 54⅝
6,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d. [illegible]	300	do........c. 55
1,000	T. & W.C. [illegible]	200	do........ 55
5,000	do........ [illegible]	100	N. J. Central....104
5,000	Gt. West. 1st [illegible]	200	do........ 103
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st. [illegible]	100	Chic. & Rock I.... 97⅛
5,000	Clev.&T.S.F. [illegible]	100	do........ 97⅜
1,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d. [illegible]	10	do........ 99
6,000	H. & St.Jo. [illegible]	1000	do...bet. call. 97¼
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st. [illegible]	50	do........opg. 98
4,000	St.L.&I.M.1st. [illegible]	200	Mil. & St. Paul... 54
15,000	C.C. & I. C. 1st. [illegible]	100	H. & St. Joseph.. 56
1,000	do........ [illegible]	100	do........ 57
1,000	T.,P. & Wab. 2d. [illegible]	100	H. & St. Jos. Pf... 67½
80	Nassau Bank [illegible]	100	Col., C. & Ind. C.. 17⅛
25	Del. & Hud. Can. [illegible]	100	do........ 17⅛
300	Con. Coal of Md. [illegible]	300	do........ 17⅛
100	Mariposa Pf. [illegible]	45	Un. Pac...bet. call. 22
100	Quick. Min. Co. [illegible]	100	do........ 23¾
100	M. & St. P. Pf. [illegible]	200	Ohio & Miss..b.c. 37
100	Tol., Wab. & West. [illegible]	100	do........ 37⅛
100	Tol., Wab. & W. Pf. [illegible]	10	P., Ft. W. & C. G. 96
300	Del., Lack. & W. [illegible]	20	Rensselaer & Sar..101
100	Morris & Essex. [illegible]		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg. [illegible]	100	Adams Exp...b.c. 82½
25,000	U. S. 6s,'81,C...c. [illegible]	300	N. Y. C. & H. R.. 87½
100,000	U.S.5-20 [illegible]	25	do........ 88½
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. [illegible]	200	do........b.c. 87½
10,000	U.S.5-20 C. [illegible]	200	Reading R........ 105⅛
50,000	U. S. 6s, Cur. [illegible]	300	L. S. & M. So...c. 94¼
1,000	U.S.5-20 C., [illegible]	100	do........ 94½
20,000	do........ [illegible]	200	do........c. 94¼
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. [illegible]	200	do........b.c. 94½
100	Consol. Coal of Md. [illegible]	400	do........ 94⅛
100	do........ [illegible]	500	Un. Pac. R....b.c. 23⅝
200	West. Un. Tel. [illegible]	300	do........ 23⅝
300	do........ [illegible]	300	Chic. & N. W.... 54⅝
20	do........ [illegible]	200	do........b.c. 55
1,500	do........b.c. [illegible]	700	do........ 54⅝
2,400	do........ [illegible]	100	N. J. Central R...103½
1,000	do........ [illegible]	24	C., C., Cin. & Ind. B. 85
900	do........ [illegible]	200	Chic. & R. I. R.... 97⅛
1,000	do........ [illegible]	100	do........ 97⅛
900	do........ [illegible]	100	Mil. & St. Paul R. 54⅝
500	do........ [illegible]	400	Tol., Wab. & W. R. 55¼
200	Quick. Mining Co. [illegible]	100	Del., Lack. & W. R. 105⅛
100	do........ [illegible]	200	do........ 105⅛
100	do. pfd...b.c. [illegible]	20	P., Ft. W. & C. g't'd. 96½
100	do........ [illegible]	100	do........ 97
200	Pac. M. S. S. Co. [illegible]	300	Morris & Essex R. 93¼
800	do........b.c. [illegible]	100	Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 53
200	Col., C. & Ind. Cen. [illegible]	20	do........ 53¼
10	U. S. Express [illegible]		

SATURDAY, Oct. 14—P. M.

The Bank return brings the Lawful Money basis to Deposits and Circulation under rule, for the first time in the history of the National System. The result is not unexpected to Wall-street, nor should it be to the public, under the emergencies of the week. Speculators, at the beginning of the week, locked up Greenbacks, and the needs of Chicago and the West sent more or less, later in the week, to the country by Express. The decrease in Greenbacks is $3,754,200, in Gold Notes $808,400. The general line of deposits is down $7,401,000. The loans are down $4,645,200. The relation of Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation is now as follows:

Deposits and Circulation	$248,516,100
Gold and Greenbacks	[illegible]

The 25 ℔ cent. rule would require, in Gold and Greenbacks, $61,879,025. The return is, therefore, under rule, $1,269,425.

The Stock Exchange was better today by 1@3 per cent. than on Friday night, and there was improved confidence on the street in the gradual recovery of money and stock affairs from the depressing effects of the Chicago fire. The Public Funds were strong. Foreign Exchange recovered to 108¼ ℔ c. Money was loaned to the brokers at 7 ℔ ct. Currency Interest and also at 7 ℔ c. Gold Interest. Gold, 114⅛@114¼ ℔ c. and the cash Gold easy. At the close of the day the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—OCT. 14.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109	109¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	112½	113
American Gold	114¼	114¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	87¼	88¼
N.Y.C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	82¼	83¼
Reading	104	106¼
Chicago and Rock Island	97	98¼
North-west Common	54¼	57
North-west Preferred	86¼	87
Pacific Mail	45¼	46¼
St. Paul Preferred	74¼	74¼
St. Paul Common	54¼	55¼
Lake Shore	93¼	96¼
Ohio and Mississippi	36¼	37¼
Toledo and Wabash	54¼	56¼
Western Telegraph	55¼	59¼
Erie	27¼	27¼
Union Pacific	23¼	23¼

There was marked buoyancy in the Railroads and in Western Telegraph after the Boards.

United States Treasury, New-York, Oct. 14.

Gold receipts	$1,119,140 41
Gold payments	1,032,026 22
Gold balance	65,947,578 79
Currency receipts	339,898 49
Currency payments	704,428 32
Currency balance	7,910,846 17
Customs	514,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	811,000 00

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,005,830.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons on, or can be registered with the coupons off, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 3 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY is now very nearly finished, and trains will be running through from Tomah to St. Paul by Nov. 1. The earnings of the Road from local traffic on the completed portion constitute already a profitable business; and arrangements and connections are about perfected which will make it the Great Air-Line Route from Chicago to the North-west, effecting a saving of more than 100 miles over the present route. The Bonds are a First Mortgage on the road itself and on a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres. They bear interest in gold at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and are sold now at 90 and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information may be obtained.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleising Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 22 WEST 18TH-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, in great varieties designs, on application.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE family desires to sell a set of rosewood parlor furniture; having to be disposed of will be sold very cheap. Address W. K., Box No. 109 Times Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. E. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
Sinking Fund Bonds
OF THE
LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.
Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

V. B. KING & CO.,
NO. 5 WALL-ST.,
WILL BUY
FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.
$500,000 TO LOAN.

$600,000
OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are for less than $12,000 per mile.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,462,940 53; operating expenses and renewals, $[illegible]; showing a profit of $652,344 71, or $[illegible] 71 in excess of its annual interest of Seven per Cent. on $3,100,000 first mortgage bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend its mortgage bonds to investors, with the assurance of their being a first-class security.

The above are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.
The surest and most remunerative of bond investments.
ALSO, OTHER SAFE AND DESIRABLE
Eight Per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
Ten Per Cent. Bonds at 87½ and interest.
[illegible]

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
[illegible]
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Sept. 16, 1871.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given, that this Company offers to the holders of the common stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Fourteen Millions of Dollars of the capital stock of this Company, issued in pursuance of the vote of the stockholders of this Company, taken under the provisions of its charter, at a meeting of the stockholders held at the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th day of July, 1871.

Each shareholder of the common stock will be entitled to forty per cent. of the par of the stock held by him, upon the payment of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the par thereof, in the manner following, viz.: Ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of November next, the further sum of ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of December next, and the residue of said thirty-three and one-third per cent. at such time as the same may be called.

Notice of the calls for installment, payable subsequent to the 1st day of December next, will be given to the stockholders by publication in a newspaper published in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and also in a newspaper published in the City of New-York, at least thirty days before the day on which payment is required.

The whole of said residue will be called for on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with any calls which may be made, all rights to such stock shall cease, and the stock will be disposed of for the account and benefit of the Company.

Scrip certificates will be issued on the payment of the first installment (called for Nov. 1.) Payments of subsequent calls will, as the same are from time to time made, be stamped upon the scrip certificate.

The scrip certificates will be transferable on the books of the Company.

On payment of the thirty-three and one-third per cent. certificates for full-paid stock will be issued upon the surrender for cancellation of the scrip certificates.

Dividends, upon the sum of the installments actually paid in, will be declared, payable at the same rate and time as upon common stock.

Payments of the calls are to be made at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, and a presentation of the stock certificates will be required, to the end that the issue of the scrip certificates may be stamped thereon.

The stock transfer-books will be opened on Monday, the 25th day of September inst., and will be closed on Saturday, the 7th day of October next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—YOU ARE hereby notified that a call of (40 per cent.) Forty per Centum has this day been made on the shares of this Company, payable at the Third National Bank, No. 26 Pine-st., on or before WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 1871.

C. J. CANDA, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1871, at the offices of the Company, corner of 51st-st. and 10th-av.

C. G. CLARK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1871.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000 BONDS OF STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Due 1884. Six per cent. April and October. $50,000 bond of State of Rhode Island, due 1893. Six per cent. interest, January and July. For sale by
C. E. WOOD, No. 23 Nassau-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 draws interest from Oct. 1.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 410 5th-av.,
Offer elegant new houses, 5th and 6th avs.

[illegible]-st., three story, stone, 16.8x50x100, $25,000.
46th-st., four story, stone, 21x55x100, $42,500.
47th-st., four story, stone, 20.6x56x100, $33,000.
48th-st., four story, stone, 20x72x100, $32,000.
51st-st., four story, stone, 16.8x47x100, $28,000.
55th-st., four story, stone, 20x50x100, $32,500.
55th-st., four story, stone, 14.8x55x100, $31,000.
56th-st., four story, stone, 20x56x100, $40,000.
56th-st., four story, stone, 20x60x100, $42,500.
56th-st., four story, stone, 22x60x100, $44,000.
56th-st., four story, stone, 22x63x100, $62,500.
Also, several new and modern, on 5th-av.
Furnished and unfurnished, with possession.

A NEW WELL-ARRANGED HIGH-stoop medium-size modern brown-stone dwelling, between Broadway and Central Park, on 71st-st., for sale reasonably; very accessible by cars and stages; fine present, grand prospective value.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, overlooking the East River, in an excellent location; we will exchange for property in Ninth Ward. We also have property in very fine localities from 40th to 100th-sts., and every near Central Park to sell cheap.
WALDRON & ZITTEL, No. 1,[illegible] 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimmings, with extension; all modern improvements; one of the best locations in the Nineteenth Ward. Price $10,000, cash $2,000, balance in installments. Apply on the premises, No. 77 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at No. 266 Canal-st., of J. SPOONER.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The valuable property No. 6 East 22d-st. and No. 7 East 22d-st., connecting therewith, being 50 feet by half the block on 22d-st. and 25 feet 5 inches by half the block on 22d-st. For terms, &c., apply to G. M. SPEIR, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st.

$35,000.—A FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, complete order, 20x55x100, 54th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; also, modern four-story brown-stone house, 20x55x100, on 55th-st., $32,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, in 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for sale, at only $23,500; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
No. 11 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—House and furniture in perfect order throughout; free-stone front; lot, 17x100; the plan of the house unsurpassed for comfort and roominess; terms very easy; location adjoining Madison-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.—FOR sale, near and east of Central Park, four-story brown-stone house, 22x55x100.5, including furniture costing $9,000. All together, first-class, only $34,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A NEW CORNER HOUSE ON PARK-av. for sale.—Finished in hard wood throughout; parlor floor, rosewood; house ready for immediate occupancy; will be sold at a great bargain on very easy terms. Submit offers to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 175 8th-av.; branch, No. 337 6th-av.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, TERMS TO SUIT—Fine brown-stone house, four-story, high stoop, 20x55x100, complete order, near 5th-av., on Murray Hill. Also a nice three-story brown-stone house, same locality, $23,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST 60TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., first-class, finished in hard wood; hall and stairway wainscoted in marble; size 20x52x100; will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to GEO. M. SIMONSON, No. 1,209 Broadway.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY.—FOR sale, in West 49th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brick and brown-stone house, 25x60x100.5, rose-wood finish, only $32,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A DESIRABLE LARGE FOUR-STORY house, with extension and extra depth lot, convenient to Broadway, in East 12th-st., for sale low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED, wide, well-built desirable English-basement dwelling, with all modern improvements, in 16th-st., near Rutherfurd-place, for sale reasonably; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

JUST FINISHED AND FOR SALE.—The finest finished house in New-York, on 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., 25 feet frontage. Apply to DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, architects, No. 5 East 41st-st., corner of Park-av.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND ADJOINing lot, 40x100, on New-York-av., very cheap; surroundings elegant; mortgage $4,000; cash, $2,000; would let 1st May next for $900. Address S. DE WOLFE, No. 130 West 37th-st.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—A fine brown-stone house; elegant order; price low. Also an elegant corner house, 25 feet front, same locality, cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LOTS IN PARCELS OR SINGLY, IN ALL parts of the City, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 200 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to those who wish to buy some of the most elegant and accessibly-located houses in all Brooklyn—Prices and terms to suit—No. 21 Clinton-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., four-story, high-stoop brown-stone French roof house, 22x65x110, a stable lot in rear, finished in elegant style, mahogany and oak; No. 271 Quincy-st., three-story brick front French roof, 20x50x100, forty foot court-yard and elegant plans in front, contains all modern improvements; 252 Clermont-av., two and one-half story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, stoop and trimmings, ten rooms, lately overhauled, plumbed and decorated for owner's use, all modern improvements; Nos. 169, 173 and 175 Adelphi-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone, 19¼x45x125, all modern improvements. This is the choicest lot of property that has been offered for sale in some time, and we invite the attention of buyers. Immediate possession; call and see for yourselves. Apply on the premises, or address T. FAGAN, No. 232 Clermont-av.

SOUTH OXFORD-ST., BROOKLYN.—First-class furnished house for sale; brown-stone, three stories and attic; every improvement; in complete order; a large amount may remain on mortgage. Apply for particulars to WYCKOFF & JAMES, No. 228 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence Nos. 149 and 156 South Portland-av., three doors from Hanson-place, Brooklyn, containing fourteen rooms, side wing, rear extension, all the modern improvements and three lots of ground; price, $25,000; terms to suit. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE FINEST AVenues in Brooklyn, a three-story brick house; all modern improvements; lot extra size; neighborhood first class. Address S., Post-office Box No. 4,083.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A COUNTRY HOUSE—FLUSHING; twenty-five minutes from New-York; all the modern improvements; greenhouse, stables, extensive fruitories, large trees; this property will be sold at a sacrifice; it is in perfect order; can be occupied immediately. Address W. E. LEAVITT, No. 119 Wall-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, WITHIN sight of Dr. Spring's Church, (5th-av. and 37th-st.,) over 100 acres in a body, with large water front on East River, for sale; most beautifully located.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENtion of capitalists and investors to the purchase of acre property in the lower end of Westchester County. We can offer for sale several plots of from 10 to 100 acres near the Harlem River.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Sales-room No. 521 Broadway.

AT PRIVATE SALE, FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY:
AN IMMENSE STOCK, $100,000, OF
SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE,
strictly first-class City-made custom work,
AT PRICES POSITIVELY LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

Parties desiring to furnish their residences with parlor, library dining-room and chamber furniture of exclusively new designs and elaborate finish, will find articles that cannot be excelled in style and workmanship.

YOUR INSPECTION SOLICITED AT NO. 521 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.
WE HAVE FOR SALE A
TWO-CYLINDER HOE PRESS.
Will print sheet 29x46.
PRICE, $3,000.
NEWS, BOOK AND JOBBING TYPE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Type on hand. Printing-offices fitted out complete at once.
FARMER, LITTLE & CO.,
Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

CUNDURANGO.
BLISS, KEENE & CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT,
THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR
CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM and ALL OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES, is prepared from the genuine CUNDURANGO BARK, from Loja, Ecuador, secured by assistance of the authorities of that country. Sold by all druggists in pint bottles, having on them our name, trade-mark and full directions for use. Price, $10. Laboratory, No. 60 Cedar-st., New-York.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF LONG STANDing, hereditary or otherwise; scrofula, nervous, rheumatic, and skin diseases, prolapsus and inflammation of uterus, treated by Dr. EDWARDS, No. 842 Broadway. Electricity scientifically applied.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 15, 1871.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	5

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,261 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The GERMAN and ENGLISH EDITIONS of the Pamphlet published by the TIMES, containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, are now ready and for sale at the TIMES counter. Price six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The reports that have been circulated stating that there was more food at Chicago than could be used prove unfounded, as Gen. SHERIDAN stated, yesterday, that there was not more than one day's stock on hand.

The Committee on Canons, at the Episcopal Convention, at Baltimore, have made a report, in which they urge that such action should be taken as to put a stop to the custom of omitting certain parts of the required church service.

The Creek Indians in the Indian Territory are threatened with internal dissensions, the cause of which does not appear. The agent states that unless United States troops are sent there will be an encounter between them.

There have been several false alarms of Indian raids in Montana gotten up by interested parties. The agent affirms that the Sioux are not hostile in any way.

Reports from England state that the subscription to the Chicago fund amount to £17,000. In Paris $30,000 has been paid in.

The proclamation of martial law by the Governor of Texas meets with violent opposition in the Legislature, both from Republicans and Democrats.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were: Coin, $94,164 22; currency, $9,754,436; certificates, $16,041,000.

Information is received that Mrs. RIGGS, wife of Mr. RIGGS, a banker of Washington, died at London, yesterday, of congestion of the lungs.

The Jury at Buffalo in the case of JAMES E. KELLEY, charged with killing CHARLES ROSENFELD, July 6, 1871, returned the verdict, last evening, "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

Lord LISGAR and suite left Ottawa by boat yesterday for Montreal. On Monday evening they will leave for Portland, which place they will reach on Tuesday. There they expect to meet President GRANT and some of the members of his Cabinet.

The Democrats have probably elected all four Congressmen in Texas.

Three attempts were made on Friday night to set fire to the City of London, Ontario, all of which were unsuccessful.

The Democrats of Saratoga have issued an address denouncing Tammany. They also declare that the Convention at Rochester was virtually ruled by the Ring.

The Customs Treaty between France and Germany has been signed by Prince BISMARCK and M. POUYER-QUERTIER, and the German army in France will be reduced to 30,000 men.

An insurrection has broken out in Algeria against the French, which the troops quartered there are unable to subdue, and reinforcements will have to be sent from France.

The German papers doubt the signing of the Customs Treaty.

The Bavarian Reichsrath has taken vigorous grounds on the Papal infallibility, and the Minister of Worship has said that he would consider those who did not accept the dogmas as equally Catholic as those who did.

A Spanish steamer has arrived at Cuba from Cadiz, with national troops and supplies.

Late advices from Melilla, Africa, represent that the revolted Kabyles had committed overt acts against the Spanish garrison, which compelled hostilities. The Kabyles had planted a battery within range of the citadel with the intention of bombarding it, but their guns had been silenced by the fire from the Spanish fortifications.

The storm Monday night was very severe in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Telegraphic communication with Halifax is still interrupted. The storm did great damage to the wharves and shipping in Halifax. There has also been considerable damage done at Sydney.

A fire broke out in the south-east corner of MILLER's grain-elevating warehouse, on Yonge-street wharf, Toronto, Ontario, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The warehouse and storehouse adjacent were destroyed. Loss probably $80,000; insurance $60,000, in the Home of Hartford, Western, Toronto and Scottish Companies. The wharf is uninjured.

[illegible]

The citizens of New-York have so long neglected their own affairs, that it is hardly to be wondered at if they find it somewhat irksome to give them the sustained attention which is absolutely necessary now. The adversary is sleeplessly active and watchful. With the Ring it is simply a question of life and death, and though working for the most part in the dark, they are struggling with all the energy of despair to defeat the popular demand for restitution and justice. An evening paper finds fault with the TIMES for refusing to believe that Tammany's power for evil has departed. That journal apparently supposes that much wishing and unlimited faith are all that is required to make the reformers masters of the situation. We shall believe that TWEED & Co. are dead politically when we see them in the State Prison. Until then, we shall hold it as treachery to the cause of reform to endeavor to lull people into security by hallooing that the enemy is routed. As yet, the fight is but beginning. The Ring has the control of the ballot-box, and it can cheat the people out of their votes, let the strength of their opposition be what it may. The Ring has the District-Attorney under its thumb, the Corporation Counsel is its hired advocate, and it has the means of packing juries warranted to acquit City plunderers, whatever be the strength of the charges against them. The local Judges who can be trusted to act fearlessly and independently are the remarkable exceptions instead of the rule. The Ring can fight the tax-payers through officers paid out of the public Treasury, and can retain the services of thousands of men at the people's expense for the sole purpose of cheating the people out of their rights.

Against this, what have the people gained? A representative Committee, who are expected to attend to every abuse of local government at the same moment that they are, in the face of innumerable obstacles, fighting for the recovery of millions of plundered money; an honest and upright man in the Controller's office, who will see that not a dollar of public money is expended unless there is a valid and legal reason for it; the unflinching support of a Judge, all the vigor of whose character is now enlisted on the side of purity and justice. These represent no inconsiderable advance; but they must each and all be continually sustained by the clearly-expressed support and approval of the people, and their hands must be strengthened by all the appliances which a community struggling for the recovery of its liberties can devise. There is too much disposition to look at the fight against the Ring from the outside merely. You hear people measuring the forces of the combatants as if the battle were none of theirs. If there is one truth more than another that the inhabitants of this City have been liable to forget, it is that republican government is by the people as well as for the people. We have allowed ourselves to be governed by a dynasty more corrupt, unscrupulous and personally contemptible than that which a handful of Garibaldians chased out of Naples. It is not only honesty against fraud, it is also republicanism against an insolent and inefficient imperialism that is involved in the present contest. Every advance made is a victory for the people, and every advantage that is taken of our supineness or over-confidence is a personal disgrace to every citizen who has not done what he could to forward the cause of reform.

Have the Rich Done Their Duty?

Many of our readers must have been almost painfully struck with a passage in the clear and able report of the Committee of Sixteen, of which Mr. WM. A. BOOTH is Chairman, published in our columns the other day. "Your Committee," says the report, "composed of merchants and business men, have had little experience in public or political affairs, but in the management of extensive business and monetary institutions and interests, they have had large experience."

Here are sixteen gentlemen, embracing in their number some of the best administrative brains of the whole country, men of organizing faculties, who have controlled in railroad companies, banks and manufacturing associations, financial interests quite as large as those of the City of New-York, and who have managed them with consummate ability. They themselves state that these various companies, employing vast numbers of men and enormous amounts of capital, have been carried on at less than one-tenth of the expense of the Municipal Government of New-York.

Among these sixteen gentlemen, and the other Committee of Seventy, any of our readers could select dozens who are perfectly competent to fill any executive or legislative office in this City. And yet these sixteen speak of their knowledge and experience of politics as if they belonged to a pariah class, who had no concern in government, or as if business and mercantile affairs unfitted them for or excluded them from public affairs in a free country. There is something almost humiliating to the community, and to these gentlemen themselves, in such an admission.

In any other country of free institutions, these gentlemen, with their organizing brains and admirable executive faculties, would be at the head of affairs. Had they been citizens under the new German Empire, they would have been in BISMARCK's bureaus, or in the National Diets, or the Imperial Parliament. Here, in the greatest City of this continent, and one of the world's capitals, creatures like HAGERTY, and WATSON, and TWEED, and the like, govern us and manage our public financial interests, while these gentlemen are relegated to their own private affairs, and to the great commercial undertakings of the country. We admit the vast services which they perform in this field, in developing the resources of the nation. We admit, also, their often more valuable services in controlling and guiding the purely humane and religious movements which so largely depend on their wisdom and liberality. But these are not enough. The work these two Committees have just performed in analyzing the accounts of the City, in searching out frauds and extravagances, in setting forth exactly where the vice of our present financial system is, in fastening boldly upon individuals the forgeries and thefts to which we have been subject, in showing that the responsibility of all this rests largely upon the Mayor, and in clearly stating the wasteful extravagance of our present Government, and the remedies needed—prove that for at least a few weeks the Government of New-York has been practically in the hands where it ought to be.

Such men are needed in our City Government more than in any other possible place. But in a few weeks these citizens will retire to private life, and again the incomes of a City richer than many kingdoms will be managed by the Sweenys and Tweeds and Halls of this Metropolis. The fault of this state of things is not to be charged entirely on universal suffrage. Such gentlemen as these leading citizens do not, in an ordinary state of affairs, perform their public duty as citizens. They prefer the ease and quiet of their banks and railroads and factories to the bustle and struggle of political life. They are themselves somewhat responsible for this calamity which has come upon the City. They have aided to plunge us into this slough of bankruptcy and swindling. If the best brains abandon politics, the inferior will take them up. We should like to see every member of those two Committees put under examination, and questioned as to how often he has voted in a City election for the past ten years. A large proportion, we venture to say, have never gone near the polls. And of the tens of thousands of householders, who are looking with dread to the five or seven per cent. additional tax which they must pay next year for the robberies of the Ring, we wonder how many have ever made an effort at the polls to put honest men in office.

The wealth and intelligence of the City, which have so long been indifferent to politics, will now pay "with the purse" for their unmanly and luxurious habits. Evidently, if this self-indulgence of the better classes continues another generation, as it has done the past, New-York will not be a fit place for an honest man to live in. And more, though not worse than that, it will not be a place for capital to remain in. It will be a nest of swindlers, and a hiding-place of peculators. Every man's hard earnings will be in large part swallowed up by the thieveries of the bold scoundrels who govern the ignorant masses. Self-government will be brought to shame by the spectacle of a wealthy and intelligent capital governed by a rabble led by rogues and adventurers. Such abuses will never be righted till the well-to-do, the intelligent, the moral and the rich devote as much time and energy to public affairs as now do the poor, the ignorant, the unprincipled, and the demagogues.

Fires in Tenement-House Districts.

The terrible calamity that has befallen Chicago will be without any alleviation if it does not teach to our great cities some obvious lessons regarding their exposure to like disaster. The occasion is startling enough to impress the dullest. A city built with splendid water-works, a large and well-reputed Fire Department, situated on the shore of a lake, with a river running through it, is almost instantaneously assailed by a raging fire which is literally resistless until subdued by rain. No reflecting person can help asking himself, what are the chances for a similar fate for the city in which his own interests lie?

A New-Yorker may not find it easy to answer the question with entire comfort of mind. We hope and expect that we shall never have a fire of such extent as that in Chicago. Our boundaries are such that a conflagration could be more readily confined; we have no large districts covered exclusively with wooden buildings, and, what is the most important difference, New-York is never exposed to such terrific winds as those which swept over Chicago on Sunday and Monday. Yet these advantages are wholly relative. They do not by any means secure us against fires of enormous extent, involving a great deal of suffering, and threatening loss of life. If a fire should once gain headway in some parts of New-York, at a time when the cold was severe enough to interfere with the use of hose, and during one of our heaviest easterly or northerly gales, it would be quite possible for it to do fearful execution. Our business, therefore, is to consider how it may be made impossible for a fire to become started on a large scale.

There are many quarters of the City in which such a catastrophe is not now inconceivable. Take the vicinity of either of the great markets, Fulton or Washington, for instance; what but good fortune has prevented them from becoming the starting-points of great fires? Once fairly going, there are millions of property exposed to destruction in their neighborhood. But the result of such an occurrence would be trivial compared to what might take place on either side of the City above Canal-street. In these sections, for a distance varying from a quarter to three-quarters of a mile from the water, the City is crossed by very narrow streets, lined by houses of cheap and very often poor construction, densely crowded with occupants. In these houses gas is only partially used, kerosene-oil being the principal means of lighting. The residents are to a great extent both ignorant and careless, children abound, and drunkenness is common. In the basements, business of every kind is carried on, baking is done, and kerosene-oil is exposed for sale by day and by night. These houses are variously arranged with reference to fire-escapes. Many of them, perhaps it may be said most of them, are provided with these contrivances only in the rear. In these cases persons could easily be surrounded with flames, and descend into the narrow yards only to be destroyed. Now, in the midst of these dwellings are groups of wooden buildings, varying in number from two to twenty, and always old and occupied for groceries, rum-shops, carpenters and joiners' shops, &c. In a number of instances, lumber-yards and planing-mills of different extent are situated close to such groups. It is easy to see that a fire might start in these localities at certain seasons, and under certain quite probable circumstances, that would carry ruin into hundreds of homes, threaten many lives, and destroy large amounts of property before it could be checked. The wooden buildings and the lumber would give it a powerful impetus, and the shells of tenement houses, pierced with innumerable windows, rising from three to six stories high, with wooden floors and lath partitions, with alcohol and inflammable oil in the basements, and the latter frequently scattered through the rooms, would fall an easy prey to its advance.

We do not know what are the precise duties of the authorities touching these places. They are defined in legislative acts and in local ordinances, which have been accumulating since a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Like the provisions regarding most other departments of our City Government, they are an inaccessible mystery to the ordinary citizen. But it is plain that they ought to be of a nature to meet such obvious dangers. If they are not, we are without remedy against misfortunes which will shock, and may well humiliate us, should they occur. It ought to be in the power of some department of the City Government to forbid the existence of lumber-yards within a fixed distance of a house used as a tenement for more than three families, to prevent the sale of kerosene-oil or alcoholic spirits in such a building, and to compel the erection of adequate fire-escapes, front and rear. And, since most of the wooden buildings are not rebuilt, only because land is so dear in New-York that even old frame houses bring extravagant profits, it would be no hardship to the owners of such, if they were compelled to replace them with others built of brick.

Housekeepers and Servants.

For a few weeks past housekeepers have been hiring, or trying to hire, their servants for the coming Winter; and that very cheerful and inspiriting business will receive the attention of many of them for some weeks to come. It is safe to say that there is not one of them who has been obliged to "make a change" who did not dread it as if it were the drawing of teeth, or the wearing of a succession of tight shoes, or any one of those little miseries which, in their total, make life worthless. And yet this does not arise from the lack of servants. The supply seems never to have been larger, if so large. Cooks, from the professional and accomplished to the plain, (not in their persons, but in their performances;) house-maids, whose thorough goodness (on paper) warrants the highest expectations of tidiness and order; laundresses fit to wash resurrection robes, and nurses to whose care one would not presume to commit anything less angelic than a cherub, (quite as much perhaps because of the cherub's physical deficiencies as on account of any positive qualities;)—all these abound, if we are to judge by the multitude of their advertisements; and yet ladies are in despair. We are not using even moderate hyperbole to describe the depressed condition of mind into which most housekeepers have been thrown during these last five years, during their efforts to obtain two or three tolerably efficient and tolerably trustworthy women servants.

We have said, on a previous occasion, that housekeepers themselves are in a great measure responsible for this state of things. In the first place, by going after women instead of requiring the women to come to them, they have allowed a system to be established which goes a great way toward making servants indifferent, and toward fostering unreasonable pretensions on their part. This practice entirely reverses the natural order of things. The place goes hunting after the servant, instead of the servant seeking the place. Three or four hundred women announce daily in the newspapers that they want places as household servants, and straightway three or four hundred ladies set out and scour the City, (in places, to be sure, where it is very much in need of scouring,) going from east to west, and from Chatham-square to Central Park, mounting to the top of tenement-houses and plunging into the greasy darkness of back alleys, to get a sight of these would-be servants. Such a preposterous putting of the cart before the horse is seen in no other civilized country in the world. And it is not to be explained or defended on the ground that servants are so scarce that employers are eager to get them at any price, and willing to take them on any conditions. For ladies will give whole days, day after day, to hunting up these women, and come home, weary in soul as well as body, saying that they did not see a creature that they would have in the house. But the effect upon the women is the same for all that. If an untrained slattern, with the bog yet upon her heels, has only to put three lines into a newspaper, saying that she can be seen at a certain place for two days, and that she has "no objection" to going into the country, to have her door, at the top of a tenement-house, besieged from morning to night by ladies coming in carriages and dressed like pictures, she will believe—she cannot but believe—that she is a very desirable person, and her demands and pretensions will be elevated accordingly.

There is at least as great a demand here for men's service as for women's; and yet gentlemen do not run around after coachmen and gardeners, or merchants after porters and errand-boys. The fact that in this case the service-seekers are men, who are more able to go about than women, cannot be urged to account for the difference in practice. For here there are men on both sides of the question, and on both sides of the other, women. The cases are exactly parallel, and a woman out of place is just as able to seek her employer as her employer is to seek her. The practice is altogether indefensible; is quite unaccountable in its origin; and the effect of it is shown, for instance, in an event of quite common occurrence in "servant-hunting." A lady engages a girl, not as being what she wants, perhaps, but as the best she can get under the circumstances. She expects her at the appointed time, the next day, or the day but one after. She don't come, and that is the last that is heard of her; and the mistress, who probably enough had one or two opportunities of getting a person with whom she was better pleased, but who regarded the place as promised, is left in the lurch. The fact was simply that among the crowd brought by the advertisement, some successor of the lady who made the engagement, offered a dollar or two more wages than the girl asked, on which the latter, without the least compunction, broke the engagement previously made. The result is loss of time, of temper, domestic discomfort, and confusion; and not only these, but the spoiling of that girl for service. Some ladies are unscrupulous on this point, and have no hesitation in bribing a girl to whom they take a liking, to break a previously made engagement. Women who do so deserve the retribution they will surely sometime suffer; for they thus demoralize domestic service.

Upon another point many ladies are equally remiss—that of requiring and of giving "characters," "recommendations." They will take a girl if they like her looks, and ask no questions about her, or at best, be satisfied with a piece of paper on which a certificate that Bridget O'Flanagan has all the cardinal virtues and all the Christian graces, and is a marvel of skill and industry, is written in a hand that they never saw, and signed by a name that they never heard. They will not take the trouble to see or write a note of inquiry to the professed employer. It's too much "bother." And they themselves will give a departing servant a certificate which, if it is not guilty of an assertion of the false, commits what, in this case, is the almost worse offense of suppressing the true. The effect of such a lack of discipline as this is demoralizing in the extreme. Women who seek household service have, and under the circumstances are right in having, a notion that a "character" is not of much consequence. So long as there is a large mass of housekeepers who will run in crowds after servants all over the City, and who will take them without characters, and give them characters to which they are not entitled, and who have the money to pay high wages, and live well in handsome houses, good servants, as a rule, cannot be looked for.

The Rights of Inventors.

At a recent meeting of patent agents, held in London, a design was proposed intended to produce a change in the British Patent laws. Resolutions were adopted to the following effect: That inventors have a right to the sole use of their inventions, which it is the duty of legislators to harmonize with the interests of the State; that patents should no longer be granted to mere "first importers," but should be confined to actual inventors; that the term of patents should be twenty-one years instead of fourteen, as now, without provision for extension; that the official fees should be reduced from £175 to £10, which last sum is deemed sufficient under an efficient official system; that the French mode of granting patents, without any official investigation of the merits of the application, should be adopted; and that in patent suits, the rights of patentees should be determined by a competent court of equity, dispensing with jurors and "expert" witnesses. Every one of these propositions contains the germ of a radical change in the British Patent law.

There are points in these resolutions which may be worth attention from inventors here. That which suggests the adoption of the French rule of granting applications, without investigation as to the merits of the invention, is by no means so foolish as to some it may seem. We see no reason why the examiners of the Patent Office should assume to say whether or not an invention has merit or will prove useful. That, we take it, is neither within the province nor the power of the officials to determine. The public, or the particular interest aimed at by the inventor, will soon enough settle the question of merit by welcoming or cold-shouldering the new candidate for its patronage. Let the examiners of the Patent Office give due attention to those preliminaries which involve searches, and which will prevent interferences and complications between inventors, and, where the project is really a novelty, and the applicant deems the expense worth incurring, let the patent issue. We see no warrant in sense or equity for these examiners sitting in judgment upon the prospective fate of the invention or its probabilities of utility, for these are matters which lie entirely between the patentee and the public. At all events, it seems a hardship to deny a patent on grounds which are merely hypothetical, particularly in instances where a failure of success with the public might lead to improvements which would be useful in the end. There are instances innumerable where our Patent Office has summarily, and even whimsically, denied applications made in good faith by men who had spent years upon schemes whose success *they*, at least, were willing to take the risk of. Such a course appears to us calculated to discourage, rather than foster, the inventive faculty, and to chill an enthusiasm which, if not useful, certainly is harmless. Any new invention is entitled to a patent, so long as the inventor is willing to pay the regulation fees. It is for the public to say whether the invention is practicable or useful, and that verdict is pretty sure to be a correct one.

Co-Operative Housekeeping.

One of the latest schemes for social improvement is proposed in the shape of a plan for "co-operative hotels and homes." The New-York bachelor is, unless in really affluent circumstances, a pitiable being in [illegible] modes of [illegible] his house—hotel, boarding-house and lodging with living at a restaurant. The first is beyond the means of all but the wealthy. The second is, to those who value privacy and refined society, open to objections too obvious to require detail. The third, which in other countries is a most agreeable mode of life, is in many respects wretched. A lodging-house keeper's manner generally indicates that it is an immense stretch of favor on her part to take in lodgers at all, and the attention bestowed begins and ends with his room being "fixed up" when he leaves it in the morning. Nor do the victim's sufferings end here. On leaving his room he has to seek a restaurant for breakfast, and has either to go where the sight of the food placed before him is calculated rather to destroy than to promote appetite, or to pay at a rate more exorbitant than the history of prices records.

The cure for these really serious drawbacks to the agreeableness of life in this City is to be found in "co-operative hotels or homes," or, in plain language, clubs. There are at this moment one or two successful institutions of the kind of a very superior class in operation here, whose members are provided with the best of food, prepared by first-rate cooks, at a moderate price—while the members can, if they desire it, obtain excellent rooms and attendance at equally reasonable rates.

The establishment of a dozen such institutions would do more than anything else to check the shameful extortion of some hotels, and to induce lodging and boarding-house keepers to bestow a little attention upon their prey. A hundred members with an entrance fee of fifty dollars, and annual subscription thirty dollars, would, with proper economy, suffice for a start, and the money would soon be saved by the diminution of charges. Only cleanliness, comfort, and good cooking should at first be aimed at; pier-glasses and gilding might come when they grew rich.

MINOR TOPICS.

Our special dispatches from Chicago afford graphic and comprehensive details of the early steps of the revival of a great city. No better illustration could be given of the fearless and steadfast energy of our people than the way in which the inhabitants of Chicago are setting about making their city once more the pride and boast of the West. There never was a more conclusive demonstration of how much of our capital is represented by the sturdy self-reliance and the characteristic hopefulness of our citizens. There is no panic among the resolute men who stand confronting the ruin wrought by the fire. It is the fault of reckless speculation alone that there should be any approach to panic in New-York.

The policy was long since adopted by the German Government of ignoring the relations maintained with the Papal Government previous to the declaration of infallibility, and of equally ignoring the excommunications of the Pope. Our dispatches this morning show that this policy has now been clearly proclaimed in the Reichsrath, and that the Emperor and his Cabinet have resolved to announce their approval of an entire separation of the Church and the State. This is a step further than the Government has hitherto gone.

More long tunnels are projected. The St. Gothard Railway, with a tunnel about as long as that through Mont Cenis, will be soon begun. For the tunnel alone it is estimated that about twelve millions of dollars, gold, will be required; and for the connecting lines to join with the Italian and Swiss railways, about twenty-five millions more. This makes thirty-seven millions in all, toward which Germany, Italy and Switzerland have already voted subsidies to the extent of seventeen millions. The remaining twenty millions are to be taken by a "syndicate," thirteen millions in bonds bearing five per cent. interest, and seven millions in shares. Eight years are assigned for the completion of the work; but improvements in machinery often cause estimates like these to be anticipated, and this may be the case with the St. Gothard Tunnel.

A fresh discovery of iron ore has been made in the North of Scotland, a field of considerable extent and good quality being found to exist in Caithness. Specimens have been examined by Prof. ANDERSON, of Glasgow, who has reported favorably on their quality. If the geological formation of the strata prove such as to justify the sinking of mines, or, in other words, if the limits and availability of the iron stone turn out as well as the samples of it, important results may ensue. Iron ship-building will, in that case, be added to the industries of Aberdeen and other places on the north coast of Scotland, and a serious rivalry be established to the colossal maritime works on the Clyde.

One of the party sent out by the Dominion Government to survey the route of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, has written a letter to a friend at Toronto, which is not calculated to reflect much credit upon the judgment and foresight of the Minister of Public Works. The writer dates his communication from a point about two hundred miles east of Fort Garry, and in the course of his revelations says:

"Here we are, in the midst of a wilderness. Our clothing is torn to tatters, and we have nothing to protect us from the severity of the weather; our boats being almost unfit for use, we are half the time in the water; and as if this was not enough, our provisions are almost exhausted, and starvation stares us in the face. Already we have been compelled to take from a band of Indians whatever they had that was fit to eat. Of course, we had a struggle with them, and they are now deadly enemies, and threaten to dispute our right to cross their territory. The sufferings we have endured are beyond telling, all on account of the infernal carelessness of the bunglers at Ottawa. I never saw men more willing to work; but I am satisfied that, if we were safe out of this place, nothing would ever again induce us to enter on such service under our present rulers."

To say the least, this picture does not present a very cheerful prospect for the friends of the road—not to speak of the injustice to the Indians, which will be almost sure to result in endless skirmishes with the laborers during the progress of the work.

The London General Omnibus Company has recently published the report of its operations during the first six months of the current year, and the exhibit is a rather showy one. As there are no street railroads in London, the business of this Company is an index of the entire street traffic of that great city, excepting, of course, so much of it as "cabby" chances to get hold of. Some of the figures given in this report are sufficiently interesting and suggestive to be worth reproducing here. The number of passengers carried by the Company's omnibuses from Jan. 1 to June 30, was [illegible], at an average fare of five three-fourth cents. There were [illegible] miles run, at average earnings of twenty-one cents per mile. All this work was done by means of [illegible] omnibuses on week-days and [illegible] on Sundays, the average daily receipts of each being about [illegible], or nearly [illegible] per week. The total receipts of the Company for the six months were [illegible], and the expenses [illegible], leaving a margin of profit of the amount of [illegible]. The comparative results, however, were not so profitable this year as last, for the corresponding period, the expenses having been greater in 1871 than in 1870 by some [illegible] for the six months. This increase was caused by the advance in horse-flesh on account of the war, and the enhanced cost of provender, which last item added [illegible] to the expenses of the Company. As it was, however, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. was declared. A year ago, the first half-year's profits justified a ten per cent. dividend. The Company has a capital of [illegible], and its assets consist of invested securities, treasury bank balance, [illegible]; stock of provender, [illegible]; reserved funds, [illegible]; a lease renewal fund of [illegible]; leases and buildings, [illegible]; horses, omnibuses, harness, good-will, &c., [illegible], the whole aggregating [illegible]. The liabilities of the Company are stated to be less than $200,000.

Harvest Home Amid the Golden Woodlands.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Some four hours from New-York, by the Harlem Railroad, you reach the station of Copake, picturesquely placed, but with a bed of iron ore at its *raison d'être*. New-York here borders closely upon Massachusetts, and the bold mountain outlines which confront you, with the remarkable gorge cutting them through, belong to the beautiful Taconic Hills of Berkshire. Of this fine gorge and the beauty beyond, I hope to say something another time. We have now only to do with the little brown Episcopal Church and its attendant rectory, which stand prominently out on a wooded hill, scarcely a stone's throw from the railroad.

Here, in all the purple glory of Autumn, "beautiful upon the mountains," was celebrated, on Thursday last, the rural feast of the ingathering, the harvest-home; not the half-somber New-England Thanksgiving, but a joyful service of praise to God for the blessings of the year, modeled after the church festivals of this character, common in the rural districts of England. The church was profusely decorated with harvest offerings, the symbols and witnesses of the year's bounties. No rich or fruit was too homely, no form too daintily fine or color too vividly brilliant. Even the suggestive globes of yellow pumpkins shone out from under more graceful vegetable shapes. There were golden ears of corn, flowing sheaves of oats, sheafs of bearded rye, and purple grape clusters, our apples on their boughs, the crimson, russet, and green of pears, a rich and varied beauty that almost rivaled the wealth of flowers that glowed in vases, baskets, pyramids, and crosses. Over all the snowy clusters of the wild clematis, the gleam of forest leaves, brilliant as gems, the ethereal beauty of ferns, blanched by nature's own subtle chemistry, these lent their poetry to the common growths of the fields and gardens.

The choral service was given, the music well rendered by the boy choir of St. Luke's, New-York, and their organist, CARYL FLORIO. The processional cross was of superb flowers. From the charming Harvest Hymn, with which the procession entered the church, to the soft throbbing music of the "Draw nigh and take the Body of the Lord" at the Holy Communion, the entire music went straight to the heart.

After the crowded congregation was dismissed a tap of the bell summoned all who would come to the lunch spread in the rectory. Everybody was welcome, and cold meats, sandwiches and biscuits, fruit, lemonade, and cakes innumerable, all good in quality and in generous quantity, were heartily offered to the multitude. The poorest was the most welcome, and no stern face asked where he sought his spiritual meat.

The feasting over, an hour or two was given up to games and fun for the young, for the more quiet, loitering walks, or lounging on the grass, all in the mellow October haze, then a short second service, at which eight persons received baptism, then, with the blessing, a quiet dispersion.

This little church, built by the personal efforts of a family now much scattered, is so far from self-supporting as to be almost missionary ground. Mr. J. H. JOHNSON, of the Theological Seminary, has been working here through the Summer, and it is to his energy that the plan, from its inception to its realization, is due. Mr. G. HAND, also of the Seminary, gave most efficient aid. The other clergymen assisting were Rev. Mr. BROWN, of New-York City; Dr. OLMSTEAD, of Great Barrington, Mass., and Rev. Mr. FERRIS, of Sheffield, Mass. The whole affair was so pleasant and successful that it deserves to be known and imitated. Our rural churches may well adopt a festival so graceful and admirable in sentiment and expression. D. H. R. G.

Military Programme for the Grand Duke's Reception.

The military arrangements made by Gen. SHALER, for the reception of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, are of the most extensive and imposing character. All the infantry organizations in the First and Second Divisions, N. G. S. N. Y., and one brigade of infantry from Newark, N. J., will parade on the occasion. These troops will be formed at the Battery, in a deployed line, extending from Pier No. 1 North River, up Broadway. A detail of four or five regiments, as a special guard, will receive the Russian Prince and suite, accompanied by the Executive Committee in carriages, and escort the distinguished guest along the line and up Broadway to Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue to the Clarendon Hotel, at which point the Grand Duke will alight, or from his carriage receive a marching salute from the troops as they march past for dismissal. Major-Gen. SHALER will command the entire procession. Major-Gen. WOODWARD will command the troops of the Second Division, and Brig.-Gen. PLUME, of New-Jersey, will command the troops from Newark.

The members of the Reception Committee are informed that they may expect to receive notice at any time of the arrival of the Grand Duke.

Fisk's Real Estate—His Own Estimate of His Wealth.

Some time ago, in the United States District Court, the case of POUTON *et al.* vs. The Steam-ship *Bristol* belonging to the Narragansett Steam-ship Company, in which JAY GOULD and JAMES FISK, JR., are understood to be shareholders, was tried before Judge BLATCHFORD. The proceedings were instituted to recover damages for the sinking of the vessel *George S. Brown*, owned by the libellants, and a decree was entered in their favor for $35,000. From this decision an appeal has been made to the United States Circuit Court. In an action of this nature it is necessary to give bonds for damages and costs, and accordingly Mr. JAMES FISK, JR., presented himself before Commissioner OSBORNE, yesterday, as one of the bondsmen on the appeal. He testified as follows:

"I reside at No. 313 West Twenty-third-street; my family is now in Europe, and have been for the past five months; previously they resided in Boston; I own the lease and the building of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, or, in other words, I leased the building and made the improvements; I leased it three years ago, and the lease is properly recorded; I pay $10,000 yearly rental, and the lease is for ten years; I have other property in New-York, namely: the building and Opera-house property, which consists of the Grand Opera-house, and eleven houses between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and seven or eight houses on Twenty-third-street, known as the old Palmer estate. The other portion of the property is worth about $112,000, but is covered by mortgages of $60,000. My ownership is that of one undivided half of it, which stands in my own name and contains no other incumbrances. My outstanding obligations don't amount to over $10,000. I have signed no bond in a suit which has not been settled, to my recollection. There are suits against me wherein large sums of money are claimed. Some gold suits are pending. I don't know in how many suits I am a defendant, nor the amounts claimed against me."

Cross-examined by Mr. FIELDS—"The value of the Opera-house property, in my opinion, is $[illegible], and my interest in the Fifth-avenue Theatre is $150,000; my interest in the Opera-house property and the houses adjoining is half of the whole—nearly $100,000; I lease the Fifth-avenue Theatre and property for $[illegible] a year; there is no incumbrance upon it."

O. H. B. ARCHER, special partner in the firm of J. P. ARCHER & Co., No. 34 Leonard-street, another of the bondsmen, testified that he was surety in a bond for $25,000 in a suit pending against the Erie Company; did not know in what Court they were pending; did not know whether the plaintiff's claim was for $35,000 or for a bond for $35,000; I don't know whether the bond is for $70,000 without referring to it; that is the only case in which I am bondsman.

The above testimony will be submitted to Judge BLATCHFORD on Tuesday next, and he will determine the question whether FISK's surety is acceptable or not.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Music.

MR. SANTLEY AND HIS COMPANIONS.

After all, blood is thicker than water, and nothing is more truly acceptable to the general [illegible] English mind, especially the songs of the olden time, which our fathers yet dwell in the "old home," and which is as much our inheritance as are SHAKSPEARE and MILTON. This was proved in New-York three years ago by the immense success of the Glee and Madrigal concerts, and Mr. GEORGE DOLBY has done a good work in supplying to the public, on a professional basis, these productions of our own composers which always give so much real pleasure, but for which we have hitherto been dependent on the rather faint [illegible] of amateurs. The four ballad concerts given this last week also served to introduce to us one singer of power and reputation quite beyond merely national or special standards.

MR. SANTLEY is essentially a modern singer, and his style is in the highest degree refined and cosmopolitan. Possessing a baritone voice, that latest of musical innovations, he combines the powers of the old basso cantante and the old tenore robusto. His style derives strength from his native capacity for work joined to that fine appreciation of the composer's intention which is the result of the present advanced state of musical knowledge; while the last touch of modern culture is shown by the sort of subdued fire with which he sings, making one feel that he never does his very utmost, but that there is always a reserve of force behind. Simple, manly, self-restrained, he melts into tenderness or rises into grandeur by an almost imperceptible change of tone, and rouses his audience to that pitch of enthusiasm which is only evoked by genuine passion.

There are three paths open to the English or American singer; he may confine himself to the music of his own race and language, delighting his hearers, but ranking only as a "ballad singer;" he may undertake the arduous study of the great religious music of the oratorio, the right interpretation of which demands a noble style and a perfect technique; or, most difficult of all, he may elect to meet the Italians on their own ground, and, braving fashionable prejudice and theatrical intrigue, claim a position in Italian opera. Our own American singers, distinguished as they are for intelligence and courage, have most of them followed the latter path. Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS and his other companions have confined themselves to the two first; but Mr. SANTLEY has taken and maintained an eminent position in all three.

His most striking performances here so far have been the grand air for the monster Polyphemus, from HANDEL's "Acis and Galatea," "Oh, ruddier than the cherry," and ARDITI's famous song, "The Stirrup Cup." The former is an instance of the wondrous alchemy of art, whereby HANDEL, by means of florid, rolling passages of great technical difficulty, sets before us the rough, barbarous fury of the sylvan ogre; the latter affords an admirable example of the skill, or feeling, or both, with which MR. SANTLEY calls up a touch of pathos in the midst of the stir and the impetus of departure.

We lack space at present to do full justice to the quartet which accompanies MR. SANTLEY, and whom we have found fully worthy of the excellent reputation they enjoy. Of their singing as a quartet we can only say that their [illegible] so quickly conceived and, we trust, agreed with by that portion of the musical public which best understands the matter—has it equalled in every instance the very best which our own glee and madrigal singers commonly achieved. When two things are each absolutely perfect, there is no further comparison to be made between them. The voices, however, of MME. PATEY and MR. CUMMINGS are both exceptionally fine. The programmes of these concerts have been tolerably well chosen, and some of the quaintest of the ballads have met with a deserved appreciation. We think, however, that it is possible to hear too much of BALFE, especially in encore songs, and although it would be absurd to compare English music with German, there exists enough of the former of a really sterling description to render it possible to make up the programmes of a dozen or so of concerts without resorting to mere [illegible].

THE PAREPA-ROSA OPERA TROUPE.

Full houses and plenty of them have graced the Academy throughout the week. On Monday Miss VAN ZANDT made her re-entrance amid much eclat and many flowers, and "Sonnambula," admirably put upon the stage, and heard for the first time in America, was likewise warmly received. BALFE's opera was repeated on Tuesday, and on Wednesday a satisfactory representation of FLOTOW's "Martha" was given. On Friday, Mme. PAREPA-ROSA made her first essay in the difficult rôle of *Lucrezia Borgia*, resulting in a performance of which we wrote at some length in yesterday's issue. To-morrow evening "Don Giovanni" is to be sung, and Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mme. VAN ZANDT and Miss DORIA [illegible] have opportunity to appear in a single opera together. The occasion will, therefore, be a very interesting one, and is pretty sure to be greeted by an overflowing audience.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

HERR WACHTEL sang in "Lucia di Lammermoor" last evening, to an enthusiastic audience. A notice of the performance is reserved. Friday he will be heard in "William Tell." Miss CAMILLA will be heard in the same opera.

MRS. MOULTON'S CONCERTS.

The series of concerts whereof MRS. MOULTON is to be the central attraction begins to-morrow night at Steinway Hall. In the fashionable world this event is regarded with great interest, and in the artistic world with confident expectation. Readers of the TIMES hardly need to be told on what an uncommonly good basis that expectation rests. As a parlor singer the lady is known to be a gem of the first water. That she will be as successful in the concert-room those who have had best opportunity to judge feel sure. MRS. MOULTON will be ably supported. Her assistants at the concerts including Miss AGNES PALMER, contralto; Signor G. LEONI, the favorite amateur tenor; Signor GIORGIO RONCONI, baritone; Signor PABLO SARASATE, violin virtuoso; and a grand orchestra, under the direction of Signor CARLO BOSONI.

CONCERTS TO-NIGHT.

There will be given at the Grand Opera-house, to-night, a very attractive concert, whereof the proceeds are to go to suffering Chicago. A concert also occurs at the Arion Club-house, in which Dr. DAMROSCH, as violinist and conductor, will have an important part.

THE CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The rehearsals for the third season of the Church Music Association will begin on Thursday evening next, at Trinity Chapel School-rooms, West Twenty-fifth-street, at 8 o'clock, under the direction of Dr. JAMES PECH.

Dramatic.

THE THEATRES.

Miss CUSHMAN has concluded her performances of *Queen Katherine*, and to-morrow night gives a much desired opportunity to see her in another and greater Shakesperian character. Miss CUSHMAN's *Lady Macbeth* is historic, and those who have not seen it—and of course among the younger generation of play-goers there are many of these—will find the impersonation one of profound thought and powerful execution, and one that will materially elevate their conception of the functions and possibilities of the stage. We are glad to know that Miss CUSHMAN's engagement is a commercial no less than an artistic success.... "Divorce" still holds its own at the Fifth-Avenue, and the new Irish drama with the barbarous name is as fortunate at the Grand Opera-house.... "Humpty Dumpty" and the Kiralfy Troupe continue to delight at the Olympic—where all the people come from to supply the houses for these running pieces is a mystery not easily to be explained—and the Opera Bouffe at Lina Edwin's Theatre, the "Grand Colossal Olio Company" at the Union-square Theatre, and Miss LUCILLE WESTERN at Wood's Museum are doing along to excellent business.... The Paris Pavilion Circus will give entertainments throughout the whole of this week. A child-rider, aged seven years, will appear in the arena for the first time in this city, to-morrow evening. The receipts of the performance in aid of Chicago, Friday night, were [illegible], including 900 handed in Mr. [illegible] by Mr. W. H. [illegible].

Stage Notes.

The Boston papers supply encouraging accounts of the season of Italian Opera in Boston. These are of the most encouraging kind. The success of the performance of "Faust" and "Il Barbiere" has already been referred to in these columns. The *Daily Advertiser* dwells at length upon the after nights. Of Miss NILSSON's "Lucia," the critic says: "The representation of 'Lucia di Lammermoor' at the theatre last evening was in many respects the most noteworthy performance of that opera which has been given in Boston for a score of years. The audience, which was very large and critical, felt itself stirred with intense and unwonted excitement, and at the close of the second act and in the middle of the third the enthusiasm became fairly rapturous, and found expression in cheers and shouts and bursts of the wildest applause. Mlle. NILSSON's performance certainly justified the admiration which it excited. She completely filled the rôle of *Lucia*, her magical voice, her transcendent art and the magnetism of her grace and beauty combining in an impersonation of incomparable loveliness and pathetic power. The long-familiar opera, in which so many 'first ladies' have wept and raved, was re-created and endowed, as it were, with a new life and soul. The most romantic girl and the most exacting critic, alike, could desire nothing more complete and satisfying." About the recital of "Martha" he remarks: "The enthusiasm of the audience at the performance of 'Lucia' on Wednesday evening was very great, but it was literally nothing in comparison with the excitement which attended the representation of 'Martha' last night. It is safe to say that FLOTOW's fresh and pleasing work has never been given in this country with like effect. The audience was immense, the applause was well nigh incessant, encores abounded, recalls were numerous, and the scenes at the close of the second and third acts almost beggared description, so wild were the cheers and shouts, and so vehement the cries of 'bravo' and 'brava.' And after 'M'appari' and 'Ahi che a voi' M. CAPOUL was three times called before the curtain and greeted with an ovation of the wildest plaudits. The excitement was justifiable, and the performance will be memorable in the annals of all who attended it." Friday, Mlle. DUVAL sang in "La Figlia del Reggimento".... Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGON, after having been driven from New-Orleans by the burning of the Varieties Theatre, has just been compelled to flee from Chicago, where she was acting.... Mr. JAS. W. WALLACK was, last week, in Baltimore, at the Grand Opera-house. At the Holliday-street Theatre, Herr HASSELMANN and a German troupe were singing, and Miss BUSK was about to make her debut on the lyric stage.... At Wall's Opera-house, in Washington, the dancing of Miss MORLACCHI was, last week, the attraction. At the National Theatre, Mr. MATHEWS acted in "Not Such a Fool as he Looks".... Mme. JANAUSCHEK was, last week, at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis.... Mr. EDWIN FORREST was at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week.... Miss LOTTA was at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia.... Monday week, a fortnight's season of English Opera will be commenced by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her company at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.... Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY is reported in Mobile.... Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was, last week, in Cleveland, Ohio.... Mr. JEFFERSON acted last in Indianapolis, en route for Fort Wayne.... Mr. STUART ROBSON was, last week, at the Indianapolis Academy of Music.... Among the artists whom M. CALABRESI has engaged for the French Opera season in New-Orleans are M. COULON, basso, M. BONNE and M. DELABRANCHE—the latter a tenor from the Paris Grand Opera.... Mr. MARK SMITH was to act in Rochester on three nights of last week.... Friday and Saturday the Vienna Orchestra was in Louisville.

Meeting of the Stuyvesant Bank Stockholders.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Stuyvesant Bank was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. DAVID COLLAMORE presiding. Mr. RAYNOR, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to procure a redeeming bank, reported that he had not had an opportunity to attend to the business allotted to him.

Mr. A. C. BELL said it was impossible for the Conference Committee to set up a statement of the condition of the bank on which to make a report to the present meeting. They were not able to get access to the books, the examination of which would take a longer time than was at first supposed.

Mr. STUART remarked that the receiver had stated to several gentlemen that as early as he could make a statement of the assets of the bank he would publish it.

Mr. RAYNOR said the Committee can only make a report of progress.

Mr. COLLAMORE said that as the Chairman of the Committee of Conference to confer with other banks of the City, he had to state that it would be impossible to make arrangements with a clearing-house for this bank at this time, in consequence of the deadness of money matters. Mr. MEADE had made inquiries of several gentlemen, who said to him it would be impossible to procure such a thing at such a time. From another source, he, the Chairman, had learned a similar state of facts. On motion, the report of the Committee was received. A motion was also adopted to the effect that a committee be appointed to give their attention to the interests of the stockholders in the liquidation of the bank. The Committee consists of R. S. RAYNOR, E. P. MEADE, A. C. BELL, RICHARD CAMPBELL and J. G. BRIGGS. The Chairman was added to the Committee. Mr. [illegible] stated that the assets and liabilities of the bank would be ascertained in about a week's time. The meeting then adjourned.

No Mercy for Emigrant Swindlers—Action of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The following resolutions, offered by Commissioner JAMES B. NICHOLSON, at the regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, held at Castle Garden, on the 12th inst., Commissioner RICHARD O'GORMAN presiding, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That with a view to suppress the frauds practiced on emigrants by means of bogus ticket offices, and what is known as the "[illegible] game," and to procure the conviction of the swindlers, the sum of $1,000 be appropriated to secure the necessary witnesses in such cases against loss by reason of detention here, and the distribution of such appropriation be entrusted to a special committee, to consist of Commissioner WALLACH, the President (Commissioner O'GORMAN,) and the Chairman of the Castle Garden Committee, (Commissioner HART.)

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to the District-Attorney and his assistants for the energy displayed in the prosecution and conviction of the four emigrant swindlers recently sentenced to the State Prison.

Resolved, That this Board also puts on record its grateful recognition of the earnest and efficient co-operation of Justices DOWLING and HOGAN, of the First Judicial District, in suppressing this great wrong, as well as of the intelligence and vigor displayed by Capt. THOMAS W. THORNE and the officers of the Twenty-sixth Precinct in aiding to bring the swindlers to justice.

Resolved, That this Board extends its thanks to Commissioner WILLY WALLACH for the untiring zeal and energy with which he has followed up these cases, and recognizes the fact that to his exertions is largely owing the successful and gratifying result which it is hoped and believed will lead to the final extinction of this infamous traffic.

Statistics of the Week.

During the past week there were 486 deaths, 366 births, 239 marriages, and 40 still-births, thus showing an increase of 20 in the number of deaths over last week.

Fire-marshal MCSPEDON reports 18 fires as having occurred last week, with an estimated loss of $515, and an insurance of $15,500. There were 75 males and 1,252 females provided with situations during the week by the Free Labor Bureau, of which Mr. JAMES DONOHUE is Superintendent.

Marshal HART, during the past week, granted the following licenses: To expressmen, 123; public carts, 703; venders, 36; drivers, 50; coaches, 4; dummy engines, 3; intelligence office, 1; porters, 3; Total, 929. Total amount received, $1,161.

G. D. CARDOZO, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, reports that 132 complaints of violations of City ordinances were received, 21 of which number were satisfactorily settled, the remainder being referred to the proper departments for remedy.

Help for Foundlings.

An appeal on behalf of the New-York Infant Asylum will be made by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, this evening, at the Tabernacle Church, corner Madison-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. This institution, which is located at No. 24 Clinton-street, has done much in its peculiar line of benevolence since it was chartered in 1865. To succor and save the lives of the abandoned offspring of guilty parents, that might else no doubt so die from cruel neglect and maltreatment, is the task of the Asylum Society. To prevent the crime of infanticide and save the erring mother from further moral de-

[illegible] abundant, are the great objects. When, as it is estimated, nearly 1,000 births occur out of wedlock besides those [illegible] by [illegible], the necessity of ample provision for this kind of [illegible] is apparent. It is expected that Dr. THOMPSON's appeal to-night will attract a large congregation.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Justin Dimick.

The death of Gen. JUSTIN DIMICK, of the regular army, is announced. This distinguished officer was about seventy years of age, was born in Connecticut, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Vermont; has been in the military service in various capacities since 1819; served with distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars; took part in the suppression of the Canada border disturbances at Rouse's Point, New-York, in 1838-39; commanded the Artillery School for Practice, at Fortress Monroe, from 1859 to 1861; served as Colonel, in command of the depot for rebel prisoners of war at Fort Warren, Massachusetts, from 1862 to 1864; was retired from active service in 1863, being then over sixty-two years of age; for some time subsequent to January, 1864, he was Governor of the Soldier's Home, near Washington; in 1865 he was breveted Brigadier-General, for "long, gallant and faithful services to his country." His record was one of the best, and that at the War Department shows that, among his numerous acts of bravery, was a hand-to-hand fight with Seminole Indians during the Florida war, in which the General killed two Indians and escaped unhurt.

Hon. J. M. Kenney.

Hon. J. M. KENNEY, United States Judge for the Southern District of Florida, died on board the steam-ship *City of Houston*, of yellow fever, a few hours after reaching Quarantine, on Friday, the 13th inst. The fever was contracted at Key West, where the Judge was holding an Admiralty Court, from which port he sailed on the 8th inst. Judge KENNEY was brother-in-law to Hon. J. F. COWAN, member of Congress.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14—7 P. M.—The barometer has fallen since Friday afternoon along the entire Atlantic coast, with partially cloudy and hazy weather. The highest pressure still remains between New-Jersey and North Carolina. The low barometer which was in Missouri has moved very slowly north-eastward; brisk southerly winds, with cloud and rain, attend it from Eastern Missouri to Michigan, and cold north-westerly winds, with snow, are reported from the Missouri Valley. The temperature has risen decidedly from the Middle Atlantic to Missouri. Cloudiness has increased in the Southern States, with north-east winds, and in the Gulf States with south-east winds. South-easterly winds, with threatening weather, extend from Tennessee to Lake Ontario.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest pressure will probably to-night move over Lake Michigan, preceded by brisk southerly winds, and extend to Lakes Huron and Erie on Sunday. Threatening weather, with rain, will probably prevail from the Ohio Valley to Vermont and northward; cloudy weather in the South Atlantic States and the Gulf coast, with easterly winds; threatening weather and possibly rain for the Middle and East Atlantic coast.

Weather for the Week.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

BAROMETER.

	Inches.
Mean	30.220
Maximum at 9 A. M., Oct. 12	30.500
Minimum at 4 A. M., Oct. 12	29.[illegible]
Range	.500

THERMOMETER.

	Degrees.
Mean	57.3
Maximum at 4 P. M., Oct. 9	74.5
Minimum at 4 A. M., Oct. 9	43.0
Range	31.5

RAIN.

	Inches.
Oct. 11, rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 8:10 A. M., amount of water	.46
Oct. 11, rain from 3:40 P. M. to 7:30 P. M., amount of water	1.88
Oct. 12, rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 4 A. M., amount of water	.21
Total amount of water for week	2.55
	Miles.
Distance traveled by the wind during the week	1,014

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	3 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	55	56	62	63	60
Stand. of bar. in inch	30.30	..	30.30	..	30.28

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. F., 54.

The Yale Ball Club Defeated by the Stars.

The Yale College nine played their first game this season with the Star nine yesterday on the Capitoline Grounds, and after a short contest had to succumb to the amateur champions, as will be seen by the appended score:

YALE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	STAR.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Nevins, l. f.	1	1	0	0	Frederick, r. f.	2	2	0	0
Richards, 2d b.	1	1	0	0	Worth, 1st b.	2	0	8	0
Deming, r. f.	1	1	2	0	Dollard, 2d b.	2	2	1	3
Maxwell, p.	0	1	0	0	Brady, c. f.	1	2	0	0
Barnes, 1st b.	2	2	8	0	M. Rogers, l. f.	1	0	0	0
Day, s. s.	0	1	1	0	Beavens, s. s.	1	2	3	1
H. Deming, 3d b.	0	0	0	1	Cummings, p.	0	1	0	1
Wheeler, c. f.	0	0	1	0	Barlow, c.	1	1	5	2
Huntley, c.	0	0	2	0	Jackson, 3d b.	1	1	1	0
Total	5	7	15	9	Total	11	11	15	6

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	
Yale	1	0	4	0	1	—6
Star	0	2	7	1	4	—14

Umpire—Mr. BURDOCK, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
First base by Errors—Yale, 1; Star, 5.
Runs Earned—Yale, 3; Star, 1.
Total Fielding Errors—Yale, 15; Star, 9.
The Stars play in Philadelphia on Monday.

Senator Conkling on the Two Delegations.

After Senator CONKLING had delivered his speech at Tweddle Hall on Wednesday, he was serenaded at the Delevan House, and again spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you gratefully for this manifestation of regard. You come as Republicans, I meet you as a Republican, with your heart and hand. This visit is emblematic of the concord and unity which ought to prevail now among Republicans everywhere. We have just been tried in this State by difficulties inside our own organization. We have had no questions of principle to divide us, but questions of other kinds have threatened discord among friends. In the City of New-York two distinct organizations claimed each to represent the party, and it became the duty of the late State Convention to decide upon these conflicting claims and to insure hereafter in the County of New-York one organization in which all Republicans might be fairly and equally represented. I need not tell you that this was an embarrassing and painful question. No fault was to be found with either of the delegations themselves. There were earnest Republicans in both; but it was impossible to go into the present and next canvass with the two organizations behind these delegations, each still continuing, and each claiming, against the other, to be the regular and only party authority. Such a condition of things meant future contest and division. It meant a split in the State Convention a few months hence, with probably a double delegation from this State to the National Convention next Spring. Any adjustment, to be effectual, must of course dissatisfy some one, and I am glad to bear testimony that the majority of the Convention, including the very able delegation from your own county, treated the matter from first to last in a spirit of conciliation and fairness. Both delegations were admitted upon terms of equality in all things, including the formation of the State Committee, and provision was made that hereafter Republicans in New-York should be admitted with equal rights into one and the same organization. No imputation was cast upon any one; no word of reproach or unkindness was uttered in my hearing by any one of the majority of the Convention, but bygones were treated as bygones, and the future was to be one for all. I believed this fair, just and generous. I believe so now; and it did not occur to me that it could be regarded as otherwise by any one. Some of our friends, however, equally sincere and equally wise, with the majority of the Convention, think some other better expedient could have been hit upon. Some even think it would have been better to adopt a resolution under which, as all saw, and its mover frankly admitted, no unity of organization was to be hoped for during the present campaign, or for a long time to come. The Convention thought the division should end now, and adopted a plan the most impartial and inoffensive to both sides of all those suggested, which would make the two organizations one, immediately and finally. This was the deliberate, conscientious judgment of a body of men such as has rarely met in State Convention, and we may learn from our enemies that it was wise by the elaborate abuse heaped upon it by Democratic newspapers the country over. From New-England to Kansas the Democratic Press is indignant that we acted as we did. But all this is past. There is nothing now to divide Republicans, but everything to unite them.

Never did the State of New-York more need the Republican Party than now. The Democratic Convention has proved an utter failure. Its management was a mere trick to retain Tammany in its old dominion, and to throw a cloak over the fact. It is too thin. The people see that it is the same Tammany party, and honest Democrats all over the State now look to us for aid. Men who never voted the Republican ticket before, are ready now to join us in hurling those from power who have dishonored the seats of the Legislature and State offices, and committed such hideous frauds in the City of New-York. Let us then go forward in one unbroken, resistless column, and place New-York at the head of that great procession of States stretching from Maine to California, which bear the Republican banner; and stand by the administration of President GRANT. Let us pledge each to do his part. Again thanking you, I bid you good night.

"Young Men to the Front."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to express my grateful acknowledgments for the pleasure you have given me in the perusal of the article in your issue of to-day under the head "A New Phalanx of Reformers." I have questioned with myself if it is indeed true that "The young men are coming to the front," "to do battle for a space with the hydra-headed monster of New-York City corruption," "to show what youth and energy and high-breeding can do in the great work of local reconstruction." If all this be true, I thank you for a bright day's enjoyment of the most delightful emotions my heart has known for a long season, if it is but the outflowing of pleasant fancies; still I have enjoyed the emotions, and again, I thank you. How true and timely appropriate are your words "Active politics ought to be an ennobling as well as an essentially noble sphere for exertion." I could not envy the young man whose high privilege it is to be hailed a citizen of the State of New-York, however exalted may be his station in regard to family, wealth or social position, who would not be inspired by these noble sentiments, and trace these words in his heart, never to be effaced. I am not young, nor yet old. I am at that period when a retrospect of the departed years, with their record which memory has faithfully preserved, whether it is grateful or painful to the contemplation, should afford supreme lessons of wisdom; hence I am able to impart to my younger fellows the counsels, if not of wisdom, certainly of experience. Thus, on behalf of the men of my own age, I would respectfully, yet earnestly, address the young men of New-York today. To you has come the great work which we have not done well, or have left undone. We have well nigh made shameful wreck of the inheritance of our fathers, which came to us unimpaired, and we are powerless to restore the glory and splendor which they had imparted to it, which is obscured, if not gone forever, by our neglect or folly. We are commanded to battle against our mean despoilers, but you must come to the "front" while we shall gather to swell your phalanx, to set up for you the ancient land-marks of truth, and relume the flame upon the altars which our fathers reared. While your field of action is limited only by the boundaries of our whole country, your first work, and earliest essay of your prowess, is at home. You must contemplate with us our grand city, the pride of the Empire State, the crowning glory of a continent; grand among the mightiest of earth in her noble institutions of learning, culture in art and science, for the promotion of religion and the dispensation of magnificent charities—now degraded in the dust, the bye-word and hissing throughout the land. Who have wrought all this? You may name the miscreants one by one, and hurl your anathemas and they shall stick, for they cannot, dare not, hurl them back. Language cannot fitly characterize their baseness; neither can words move them to resentment, nor self-conviction bring the blush to their hard cheeks. They are not quickened and alive to the finer sensibilities and impulses of generous manhood, and to the high and ennobling instincts and behests of honor they are strangers and may not be moved thereby. You may well ask how it came to be that such were permitted to even approach, much less to occupy, the high places of authority and trust which have, in times past, been filled by the brightest names which reflect honor upon every page of the history of our City and our State. We answer, with unfeigned self-condemnation, by our unpardonable inertness and shameless neglect of our solemn duty—our supreme duty to you and to all who shall come after us, and, more than all, our unfaithfulness to the memory of our fathers and the precious traditions which should be our proudest inheritance. These, whom we should blush to call men, have abused your sacred trusts—have stolen your money, which was carefully dedicated to generous and worthy purposes, and now flaunt and disport themselves in the garish sunlight, bedecked with gems and tinselry, the barter for the spoils of your substance.

You must look in the face the sober facts of the emergency, however disagreeable and disgusting the aspect, and must grapple with its sternest realities. The exigencies of the hour are plain to you, and their behests are eloquent indeed; and you will be criminal, if you heed them not. How beautiful, how cheering to maturing life and to age is the contemplation of youth, in the first blush of manhood's opening flower, in the splendid vigor and fervor of earliest essay, when, inspired by traditions of the grand past, incited by the fascinations of beauty, love and home, it dons the armor of truth and battles manfully in the cause of justice, humanity and social good order. We are gazing adown the westward slope, and our full-orbed sun casts his rays aslant on the path we swiftly tread toward the shore of the Dark River. Take counsel of our better experience, and forget not the lessons even of our folly and neglect of duty. The brunt of the battle is yours, and yours shall be all the honor of the victory. The young men of today must be the great men of the future, whose names shall pass down to latest time with the renown of our noble and honored country. P. C. W.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 13, 1871.

Mr. Ward's Resolution at Syracuse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the New-York *Tribune* of the 13th inst. appears the following editorial:

"The Albany *Evening Journal* makes a beautiful statement of its desire for harmony, and proceeds, in illustration, to apologise for and defend the exasperating success of Mr. CONKLING in destroying harmony at Syracuse. The *Journal's* arguments need not detain us; but it has no right to misrepresent the facts. Nothing about the Syracuse Convention was plainer than the manifest purpose of the body, including both New-York delegations, to accept Mr. WARD's resolution of equal and just compromise. That, but for Mr. CONKLING's speech, it would have gone through, almost by acclamation—was, in fact, on the point of passage, on loud calls of question from all parts of the house, when Mr. CONKLING's raven cry, 'No, Mr. Chairman, not yet the question!' arrested it—no man caring for his reputation for veracity will deny."

The *Tribune* having several times asserted that the substitute offered by Mr. WARD was acceptable to a majority of the delegates to the late Syracuse Convention, and especially so to both New-York delegations, and that had it not been for the remarks of Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING such substitute would have been adopted by a large majority, and knowing that such assertion is believed by many, I deem it to be my duty, as a lover of truth and fairness, to say that the *Tribune* is in error. I claim to be a "man who does care for his reputation and veracity," and I do most positively deny that the substitute or resolution of Mr. WARD's was acceptable to both New-York delegations; and while it is impossible for any one to tell what would have been the result had Mr. CONKLING not spoken, I feel confident that no one is warranted in saying that "it would have gone through" had he said nothing, for the reason that every vote bearing on the subject, which had been previously taken, clearly indicated a firm determination by a handsome majority to indorse the action of the State Committee in recognizing the Republican Party in this City, and that, too, without the votes of any contesting delegates, while the substitute of Mr. WARD entirely ignored such indorsement; and had Senator CONKLING remained silent, I should have protested against its adoption, and know that I should have been sustained by nearly every one of the delegates from New-York, comprising that branch with which I was connected, and which the *Tribune* is pleased to call the "Custom-house Party." Respectfully, yours,

JOEL W. MASON,
No. 321 West Fifty-first-street.
Delegate to the late Syracuse Convention from the Seventeenth Assembly District, New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1871.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company.

The history of Fire Insurance is a record of strange vicissitudes. The Company above named is a most notable instance in point. In 1866, having recently enlarged its capital from $300,000 to $1,000,000, and greatly extended its business, it was struck by the fire in Portland with a loss of $250,000.

This was quickly followed by others, until in 1867 it was found necessary to reduce the capital to the old figure, and close-reef all sails in a hurry. This was a heavy job, but it was done, to the mingled surprise and admiration of leading underwriters. Since then, the old ship has labored in the ground-swell of her old disasters, but, learning wisdom by experience, she feared and abandoned Chicago some time ago, and has now for a year or more confined her risks to the Metropolitan District.

With unimpaired capital of three hundred thousand dollars and abundant reserve for re-insurance, she now stands staunch and resolute, while many of her strongest rivals have suffered, as she suffered, only to be restored, as she hopes, like her, in due time, to their former strength and prosperity.

Those in need of Insurance in this crisis will remember the METROPOLITAN, at No. 108 Broadway. In spite of all misfortunes of the past, this Company has never repudiated or delayed a just loss, but has paid over *Five Million Dollars* to its customers.—*Evening Express.*

[illegible] WALTHAM WATCHES, [illegible] FULLER & CO., No. [illegible] Maiden [illegible]—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes, "I LOVE YOU" and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's NILSSON BOUQUET, AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1871.
J. BAUER & Co., No. 650 Broadway, New-York:
We have saved our lives, but lost everything, including our pianos.
J. BAUER & CO.'s [illegible].

To assist our unfortunate Chicago house in resuming their business, we are offering our large stock of celebrated Knabe pianos, and those of our own manufacture; also, organs, melodeons and all kinds of musical instruments at reduced wholesale prices. Every instrument fully warranted.
J. BAUER & CO., No. 650 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Bell Schnapps, distilled at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for cases of dyspepsia, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, general debility, catarrh of the bladder, pains in the back and stomach, and all diseases of the urinary organs; gives great relief in asthma, gravel and calculi of the bladder. Warranted pure. H. G. WOLFE & Co., No. 18 South William-st., sole importers. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

To have elegant light biscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Gentlemen's Fall Style Dress Hats ready, at popular prices. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.—*Advertisement.*

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers, Don't Fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery. $330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Physicians and Chemists Vouch to the fact that CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR is perfectly harmless, is an elegant hair-dressing, restores gray hair, stops its falling out, and increases its growth.

Porter & Bliss, No. 1,255 Broadway, are making a specialty of ladies', gent's and children's Easy-walking Boots. Noted for style, durability and moderate prices.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 480 Broadway. A NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE.

Cosy and Comfortable Houses, with small coal bills—by using Roebuck's Weather Strips. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

The Mayor of Brooklyn is an honest Dutchman; he uses Curtis & Biglow's Water-filter.

MARRIED.

HESS—BENSELIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 12, by Rev. Father Zeller, at the residence of the bride, DANIEL HESS, of New-York, to JENNIE BENSELIN, of Newtown, Long Island.

MORGAN—CHAPIN.—On 11th October, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., WILLIAM M. MORGAN to LOTTIE, daughter of the late Edwin Chapin, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

AVERY.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 14, CLARISSA AVERY, relict of James Avery, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John W. and Wm. A. Avery, and her son-in-law, Asa H. Wheeler, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 100 Nevins-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

COX.—On Saturday, Oct. 14, at the residence of Mrs. John Cox, corner of Henry and Amity sts., Brooklyn, JOHN J. COX, of Bedford, Westchester County.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from corner of Henry and Amity sts., to-morrow (Monday) at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAYNG.—At Harlem, on Friday, Oct. 13, JOHN LAYNG, late of the Central Park Police, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Second-avenue M. E. Church, corner of 2d-av. and 119th-st., on Sunday, Oct. 15, at 1 o'clock.

HARLEM LODGE No. 457 F. AND A. M.—The members of this lodge are hereby summoned to meet on Sunday, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the lodge-room, to attend the funeral of our late brother, JOHN LAYNG. Sister lodges are fraternally invited.
LEWIS HOSMER, Master.

MATTISON.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 14, 1871, Capt. JOSEPH MATTISON, formerly of the United States Navy.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 16 Bethune-st., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

MCGOWAN.—At Liverpool, England, Oct. 12, THOS. MCCOMB MCGOWAN, formerly of New-York, aged 41 years.

HAWKSWORTH.—On Saturday, Oct. 14, WM. H. HAWKSWORTH, late Professor in College of Charleston, S. C.

His funeral will be on Monday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Redeemer, corner 82d-st. and 4th-av. Charleston papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.

White French China Dinner Sets, 157 pieces	$32 00
Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets	75 00
Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets, forty-four pieces	10 00
Silver-plated Castors, six cut bottles	5 50
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, best plate	29 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	6 00
Colored Chamber Sets, eleven pieces, English make	4 00

TOGETHER WITH a full assortment of CHINESE AND JAPANESE Porcelain.
W. J. F. DAILEY, No. 631 Broadway.

ONLY $10,000 IN CHICAGO.
MERCHANTS'
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 149 BROADWAY, Oct. 13, 1871.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	263,864 29
Gross assets	$463,864 29
Unsettled losses	$16,450 00
Chicago losses in all	10,000 00—26,450 00
Nett assets	$437,414 29

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. G. BARKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MY FRIENDS.

The report which is in circulation, that GEORGE KLEIN and myself have compromised our difficulties, and that he has been reinstated in my home and business, is entirely FALSE and UNTRUE. This report is circulated with the intention of injuring me in my business and to bolster up the fallen wreck known as GEORGE KLEIN. Let none, then, be deceived by this false report; my business is carried on by myself solely. MME. FRANZISKA KLEIN, Artiste in Embroideries, No. 279 Bowery and No. 53 East Houston-st., New-York.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1871.

The stockholders and policy-holders are hereby informed that this Company has suffered no loss by the disastrous fire in Chicago.
RICHARD J. THORN, President.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF the Citizens and Tax-payers for the Financial Reform of the City and County of New-York:

The undersigned members of the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means, respectfully solicit subscriptions to the fund for defraying the expenses of the above Committee of Seventy in performing the duty devolved upon that Committee at the meeting held at Cooper Union, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 1871. Such subscriptions may be sent to EMIL SAUER, Esq., Treasurer, at No. 120 Broadway; to either of the undersigned, or to the collectors duly appointed for the purpose, who will show their authority.

JAS. M. BROWN,	WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
HENRY CLEWS,	WM. M. FLISS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	J. SELIGMAN,
B. B. SHERMAN,	EUGENE BALLIN,
JNO. A. STEWART,	JACOB D. VERMILYE.

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Chairman, } Ex-Officio.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Vice-Chairman. }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1871.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS and Tax-payers for the Financial Reform of the City and County of New-York.—At a regular meeting of the Subcommittee on Elections, held on Monday evening, Oct. 9, it was unanimously resolved that, until further notice, the regular meetings of the Committee on Elections be held at 8 P. M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY of each week, in the rooms of the Executive Committee, No. 938 Broadway, southeast corner of 22d-st. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Chairman Committee on Elections.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Oct. 24; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 58 Wall-st.

DRUNKENNESS AND OPIUM-EATING.—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both these evils. Thousands cured. Call or send stamp for evidence.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW NEW-YORK IS GOVERNED.

The English and German editions of the Pamphlet published by the NEW-YORK TIMES, containing a complete HISTORY OF THE TAMMANY FRAUDS, are now ready, and may be had at the TIMES counter. The narrative contains all the information which can be gathered on the subject, including a complete list of the warrants drawn for the Court-house and Armories, with special introduction, illustrations and notes. Price 5 cents a copy, or $4 a hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

POLITICAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESIDENTS OF THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the City of New-York respectfully request the electors of this District to unite and support, WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY, GEORGE WM. BLUNT, FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, believing that in him the interests of the residents of the District will be faithfully protected:

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, No. 49 East 12th-st.
G. H. WYNKOOP, No. 42 East 12th-st.
WILLARD PARKER, No. 41 East 12th-st.
WILLARD PARKER, Jr., No. 41 East 12th-st.
DANIEL M. STIMSON, No. 41 East 12th-st.
W. H. DRAPER, No. 27 East 12th-st.
STEPHEN BRUSH, No. 49 East 10th-st.
GEO. N. MILLER, No. 39 5th-av.
ALFRED T. MILLER, No. 60 East 12th-st.
JOEL B. POST, No. 12 Waverley-place.
JAMES L. BANKS, No. 57 5th-av.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, No. 17 West 12th-st.
ROBT. W. TAILER, No. 28 West 11th-st.
E. B. LIVERMORE, St. Denis Hotel.
WM. H. MAXWELL, No. 44 East 12th-st.
H. W. FORD, No. 7 East 12th-st.
O. W. GREEN, No. 12 West 12th-st.
GEO. JONES, No. 28 East 10th-st.
A. B. RAYMOND, No. 22 East 12th-st.
HENRY A. TAILER, No. 2 East 12th-st.
C. ABERNITHY, No. 14 East 14th-st.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 10 East 12th-st.
WILLIAM SEAMAN, No. 10 East 12th-st.
PETER I. NEVIUS, No. 11 West 12th-st.
EDWARD G. BARTLETT, No. 42 West 12th-st.
J. B. HALL, No. 30 East 10th-st.
B. AYMAR, No. 30 5th-av.
T. A. EATON, No. 120 West 12th-st.
T. J. MACMAHAN, No. 128 6th-av.
JOHN A. MAY, No. 151 West 11th-st.
JOHN H. ISELIN.
J. LENNOX HIGGINS, No. 12 West 12th-st.
JOHN M. SLADE, No. — West 11th-st.
GEORGE QUIMBY, Jr., No. 47 7th-av.
JOHN H. GILFORD, No. 112 9th-av.
A. H. CAMPBELL, No. 602 Broadway.
HENRY BERGH, No. 666 Broadway.
T. W. HARTFIELD, No. 696 Broadway.
JOHN LAUN, No. 30 West 12th-st.
JOSEPH SAILE, No. 30 West 12th-st.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 22 Clinton-place.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, Jr., No. 7 West 4th-st.
D. B. INGERSOLL, No. 17 Lafayette-place.
W. P. GLENNY, No. 17 Lafayette-place.
C. VAN VLEIT, No. 7 Macdougal-st.
H. M. STEVENS, No. 680 Broadway.
J. L. TOWNSEND, No. 234 Thompson-st.
GEO. HODGSDON.
R. M. MCKINNEY.
WM. SAUNDERS, No. 705 Broadway.
WM. F. KINTZING, No. 12 North Washington-square.
WM. C. ATWELL, Jr., No. 14 University-place.
S. C. KEELER, No. 14 University-place.
DANIEL HUNTER, No. 683 Broadway.
CHAS. F. WILLIAMS, No. 639 Broadway.
GEO. W. WARD, No. 21 Bond-st.
JOHN M. STAFFORD, No. 46 West 4th-st.
HENRY HAMILTON, No. 17 East 9th-st.
S. SHERMAN, No. 56 Bleecker-st.
LAWRENCE G. O'BRIEN, No. 26 University-place.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, Seventh Assembly District, GEO. WM. BLUNT.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. For Member of Assembly, HORATIO N. TWOMBLY.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at head-quarters, No. 107 East 28th-st., on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, 16th and 17th insts., at 8 o'clock, to receive and act upon applications for membership from all true Republicans of the district, desirous of lending their efforts to promote the success of the party at the coming election, and for other important business. A. P. MAN, President.
O. P. C. BILLINGS, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, SEATS FREE, East 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor, and in the EVENING by Rev. W. T. EGBERT. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Protestant Episcopal, Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. URIAH SCOTT, D. D., Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

AN APPROPRIATE AND SPECIAL discourse on *The Chicago Calamity and its Lessons*, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Collection on behalf of untold sufferers. Welcome to strangers.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Oct. 15, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. Subject, morning—*Lessons from the Ashes of Chicago*. Evening—*Lessons from the Moral Ashes of New-York*. Seats free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

ARE THE TIMES ENDED?—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Times and Seasons—The Day of God Begun.*

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PUBLIC services will be held in this Church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st.—Ladies' Floral and Fruit Festival, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17. Admission, 10 cents.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 35th-st., Rev. Dr. F. C. EWER, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, as follows: Holy Eucharist at 7 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon by the Rector, at 10½ A. M. Evening prayer at 7½ P. M. The sermon after morning service will be on *The Chicago Disaster*, and the offerings both morning and evening will be for the benefit of the sufferers by the conflagration.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject in the morning—*The People of God Suffer when the Ungodly Rule*. Evening—*The Recent Calamity and its Lessons*. Strangers are welcome.

CITY MISSION, OLIVET CHAPEL, NO. 63 2d-st.—Anniversary of Young People's Association will be held on SATURDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., CHAS. EARL, Esq., and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAYS at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., except on the second Sunday in the month, when the afternoon service is omitted and the Church is open in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector; services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings are free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, south-west corner of 55th-st. and 3d-av.—Divine service and a sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. WILSON, on SABBATH, Oct. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EVANGELICAL SWEDENBORGIAN Lecture, by SAML. LEAVITT, SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., in Mohawk Hall, 8th-av. and 18th-st. Subject—*The Real Terror of the World to Come, or Doleful Tales told by Ghosts and Spirits of all the Ages*. Union prayer-meeting after lecture.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West of Broadway.—Rev. W. NEWELL, Jr., (Pastor elect,) will preach to-morrow (SABBATH) morning. The installation will take place in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The service will be conducted by Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., Rev. JAMES O. MURRAY, D. D., and Rev. W. W. NEWELL, D. D.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Sunday services: 7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½, Litany; 11 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 7½ P. M., Compline. Week-day services: 7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 7½ P. M., Evening Prayer.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 2d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject SABBATH MORNING, the 15th, *The Chicago Calamity*. Collection for the sufferers at the close of service.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

HELP FOR CHICAGO.—AT THE Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dr. THOMPSON will make an appeal for the Chicago relief fund. Subject—*Our Chicago Obligation as Interpreted by the Chicago Calamity*. Service at 7½.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. B. M. ADAMS, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Collections for Chicago sufferers. Bible meeting, 9¼ A. M. Sabbath-school, 2 P. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held EVERY SUNDAY in the Chapel of the Institution, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited.

MORMONS AND MORMONISM.—REV. C. SWEETSER will deliver a discourse upon the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st., at 7½ o'clock. MORNING service at 10½. Subject—*The Chicago Fire and its Lessons.*

MURRAY-HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Service on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. DRAPER. Collection in the morning for the Chicago sufferers.

MR. DE CORDOVA WILL DELIVER his humorous lecture on *The Ring*, at St. Peter's Hall, adjoining St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av. Rev. Thos. STREET, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—*The Chicago Disaster*. Collection for the sufferers.

ON THE FESTIVAL OF ST. LUKE the Evangelist, Oct. 18, divine service by the Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at Bellevue Hospital, at 10½ o'clock A. M., with the administration of the Holy Eucharist, on which occasion the new altar and communion service will be in readiness for use. The clergy and friends are invited to attend.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP.

REV. THOMAS GUARD, OF THE IRISH Wesleyan Conference, will preach in the Seventh-street M. E. Church, near 2d-av., on SUNDAY afternoon at 3½ o'clock, and the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock and evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

REVIVAL MEETINGS AT TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. SELLECK, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Revival meeting also every evening of the coming week except Monday and Saturday. Friends and brethren, come and help us.

RELIEF OF CHICAGO.—CHURCH OF the Incarnation.—The ladies of the Incarnation will meet on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 12 M., in the Chapel at the rear of the Church, to organize a relief association for the sufferers by the Western fires. All garments sent on Monday to the Chapel will be promptly dispatched to the West.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, HAVING returned from Europe, will preach in Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., above 41st-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at which time his congregation will give him a welcome. All those who are interested in the prosperity of the society are invited to attend.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Chicago Fire*. Seats free. Public cordially invited. A collection will be taken up to aid the sufferers from the late disaster at Chicago.

REV. DR. WASHBURNE, RECTOR OF Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., will preach a sermon SUNDAY MORNING, 15th inst., in behalf of the sufferers of the late fire in Chicago, at 10½ o'clock. A collection will be taken for the above object.

REV. J. J. WHITE, A. M., PASTOR OF Attorney-street M. P. Church, between Delancy and Rivington sts.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. Subject—*Mutual Burden Bearing*. NIGHT, 7½. Subject—*The Great Fire of Chicago and its Lessons*. All invited. Seats free.

REV. THOMAS GUARD, THE CELEBRATED and eloquent Irish preacher, will preach in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR OF THE Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Bible-class in the Lecture-room at 3½ P. M.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH in John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Transfiguration of Christ*. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 15, morning and evening. Subject in the morning—*The Chicago Calamity*. A collection will be taken up for the sufferers.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., will preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. on *The Goodness of God*, and at 7½ P. M. to young men on *Economy*. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., corner of Morton, will preach on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. M. G. HODGE, D. D., PASTOR OF South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN, HAVING JUST returned from Chicago, will tell the *Story of the Fire* THIS EVENING at the Church of Our Saviour, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., late of St. James' Parish, Chicago, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., and solicit aid in behalf of the suffering people of Chicago.

Contributions of any kind will be received by the Rector in the vestry-room of the Church, from 12 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday, and taken by him to Chicago on Wednesday morning for distribution.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—To his numerous friends and admirers we would announce that the Pastor, Rev. S. B. GRAHAM, will occupy the pulpit of this church on SABBATH, Oct. 15. Exercises to commence at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Come and hear him.

ST. STEPHENS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. B. OTHEMAN. A collection will be taken for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF Mutes, West 18th-st., near 5th-av.—Services 7½, 10½ A. M., and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes. At 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D-AV. and 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH; prayer-meetings at 3 P. M. and 7 P. M., SAMUEL HALSTEAD, Esq., leader, aided by members of the New-York Praying Band.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Young People's Christian Association of Olivet Chapel will be held at the Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and others.

THE FRIENDLY CIRCLE OF THE GOOD SPIRIT meets at Mohawk Hall, corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, for spirit communion. All invited. Dr. C. STILES, Leader.

THE MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st., Rev. H. D. GANSE, Pastor, will be dedicated one week from TO-MORROW.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 126TH-ST. and 4th-av.—Rev. W. J. CLARKE will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the evening—*The Places we Live in*, a sermon for New-York today. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. GEO. B. MINGINS; young people's meeting EVENING at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES A. STODDART, D. D., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½; EVENING at 7½. Offering—Chicago sufferers at each service.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF SUITS AND GARMENTS.

VELVETS

In all the Cloth Shades.

NOVELTIES

IN LONG AND SQUARE

INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS.

"CHOSSON'S Celebrated Kid Gloves."

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS.

Upholstery Department.

NOW OPEN,

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF SATINS, DAMASKS, CASHEMIRE MOQUETS, "BROCHE SATINS," FIGURED AND PLAIN SILK TERRIES, COTELAINES, STRIPED S. & W. PEKINADES, SATINES, CHINTZES, CRETONNES.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

IN CHOICE DESIGNS.

MIRRORS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Carpet Department.

THE NEWEST STYLES AND DESIGNS IN

FINE CARPETS,

FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED EUROPEAN MANUFACTURES.

Now arriving by every steamer,

AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, TURKEY and SMYRNA CARPETS, some entire for rooms, in a variety of sizes.

MOQUETTE, AXMINSTER, TOURNAY and ROYAL WILTONS, VELVETS,

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,

And TAPESTRY CARPETS,

in a great variety of private patterns.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS.

ALL

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

Johnson, Burns & Co

Will add many attractive novelties on Monday, Oct. 16, to their

LACE STOCK.

Black Thread and Cream Point Applique and Real Point Laces, Lace Collars, Sets and Sleeves, &c., &c. Black Guipure Lace, 6cts. to $1 50 per yard; Extra Bargains, $1 50 to $5 per yard, in the newest and choicest patterns.

Special attention given to Orders for made-up Lace Goods for Parties, Weddings, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

A choice and extensive variety in Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Flouncings, &c., &c.; 250 dozen Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Hdk's, $2.87 per dozen upward.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

A full assortment of the various kinds of silk fringes and Passementerie Trimmings.

JET SETS AND ORNAMENTS

in extensive variety.

Ladies' and Children's suits made to order. Ladies' and Children's under-garments in great variety.

Johnson, Burns & Co

Nos. 24 and 26 East 14th-st., corner University-place, Union-square.

THOMAS TWEED & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY,

Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 16, a magnificent assortment of FALL and WINTER

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

IRISH POPLINS, EPINGLINES, DRAP D'ETE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, BIARRITZ CLOTHS, SERGES, SATIN DE CHINE, in all the new colors.

PLAIDS in great variety, from 25c. upward.

OUR MOURNING DEPARTMENT

IS NOW REPLETE, AND COMPRISES EVERY NOVELTY IN BLACK DRESS GOODS.

ALEXANDRA CLOTH, 62c., 80c., 90c., 75c.
BIARRITZ CLOTH, 62c., 80c., 90c., 75c.
FRENCH SATINE CLOTH, 62c., 70c., 75c., $1.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., $1, $1 12, $1 25.
CASHMERES AND MERINOES, $1, $1 25, $1 50.

SATIN DE CHINES AND AUSTRALIA CRAPES.

Also,

SEVERAL CASES OF BLACK ALPACAS, DELHI POPLINS, AND MOHAIRS, 50c. and upward, purchased previous to the present advance in prices.

BOMBAZINES, DRAP D'ETE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c.

BLACK SILKS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, AND UNDERWEAR, AT POPULAR PRICES.

AN INSPECTION OF THE ABOVE GOODS IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

THOMAS TWEED & CO., NO. 763 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.

Johnson, Burns & Co

Invite special attention to their

SILK DEPARTMENT,

which they have opened in the new section. Shall exhibit bargains on MONDAY, Oct. 16,

IN BLACK GROS GRAIN and TAFFETA SILKS, for suits and

WALKING DRESSES,

$1 50 per yard and upward.

Also, Colored

TRIMMING SILKS,

in the new shades.

Nos. 24 and 26 EAST 14TH-ST., corner University-place, (Union-square.)

WILL OPEN TO-MORROW A SPLENDID new assortment of Incle Camels' Hair Shawls.
J. RUSSELL.
No. 32 East 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL ADD TO THEIR POPULAR SILK STOCKS ON MONDAY, OCT. 16,

PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAINS, From $1 25 to $3 per yard.

INCLUDING DELICATE EVENING TINTS AND DARK CLOTH COLORS.

DOUBLE-FACED STRIPES ON BLACK GROUND, $1 12½.

WHITE GROS GRAINS,

ARMURES, AND SATINS FOR BRIDAL DRESSES.

SWISS BLACK GROS GRAINS, From $1 25 to $2.

LYON'S BLACK GROS GRAINS, From $1 50 to $11.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 16, IN THEIR

POPULAR DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENTS,

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS FROM AUCTION AND THE LATE STEAMERS,

in pieces BLACK GROUND POPLINS, with colored stripes, 25c. per yard.

in pieces JAPANESE STRIPES, 25c. per yard.

in pieces ENGLISH DRESS-GOODS, 50c. per yard.

in pieces PLAIN POPLINS, 37½c. per yard.

in pieces FANCY PLAIDS, for children's wear, 37½c. per yard.

in pieces of SATIN DE CHINE, to all the cloth shades, for suits, only 50c. per yard.

Also, ALL WOOL VELOURS, 54 DRAP D'ETE, SPRINGLINES, FRENCH SATINE, IRISH TABINET, IRISH POPLINS, and other styles of fine Dress-goods, in great variety and at equally low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 16, OPEN CENTRE REAL INDIA SHAWLS, $75 to $400.

FILLED CENTRE REAL INDIA SHAWLS, $200 to $1,200.

FRENCH SHAWLS, INDIA PATTERNS, OPEN and FILLED CENTRES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

IN ALL THE BEAUTIFUL COLORS SO MUCH IN DEMAND.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S CELEBRATED MERINO UNDERGARMENTS FOR GENTS', LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF SILK UNDERGARMENTS, SUITABLE FOR WINTER WEAR.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S FANCY HOSE, IN CASHMERE AND COTTON.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY IN COTTON, MERINO, AND SILK, IN GREAT VARIETY.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE ORIGINAL

JOUVIN KID GLOVE.

NOW IN STOCK, A FRESH ASSORTMENT, IN ALL THE NEW COLORS, FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR, IN FROM 1 TO 6 BUTTONS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, Oct. 16, NEW DARK COLORS IN TRIMMING VELVETS, ALSO NEW DEEP BLACK ALL SILK TUNIQUE VELVET, WARRANTED NOT TO CRUSH.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, Oct. 16, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' SUITS IN SILKS, SATINES AND ALPACAS.

WALKING SUITS, DINNER, RECEPTION AND EVENING DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

SAMPLE SUITS FROM PARIS WILL BE OFFERED AT COST.

VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS.

ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS.

MUFFS AND BOAS NOW OPEN.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, WALKING COATS, DRESSES AND SUITS.

INFANTS' TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS.

INFANTS' DRESSES, SILKS, ROBES, SKIRTS, HATS, CAPS, &c.

IN OUR FUR DEPARTMENT WE HAVE OPENED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE AND MINK MUFFS, BOAS AND COLLARS.

TRIMMING FUR BY THE YARD.

CHILDREN'S FUR COATS,

MUFFS AND COLLARS.

AT EHRICH'S Temple of Fashion,

6TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.,

Depopulated rush for

GUIPURES LACES,

ONE-THIRD OF OUR IMPORTATION ALREADY SOLD.

All our patrons acknowledge them to be the cheapest ever offered, and we guarantee their quality to be of the very best. We advise all purchasers not to delay examining the same, as some of the patterns are almost sold out.

Elegant Patterns at 25c., sold all over at 37c.
Elegant Patterns at 37c., sold all over at 50c.
Elegant Patterns at 50c. and $1; sold all over at fully 40 per cent. higher.

THE WIDER LACES PROPORTIONATELY CHEAP.

Call and examine. Our goods shown with pleasure. No one urged to buy.

Samples sent free of charge.

ONE PRICE FIXED.

No reduction on our Guipure Laces to the trade, as we are already offering them at less than down-town wholesale prices.

Bargains in Gimps, Passementerie Trimmings, Ornaments, Buttons, Velvets, Velveteens, &c., &c.

Black Velveteens, from 37c. upward.

Silk Velveteens, from 62c. upward.

Elegant Black Silk Gimps, from 25 a piece upward.

Best Black Crochet Buttons at 25c. a dozen.

We are paying special attention to our Dress Trimming Department, and ladies will do well to inspect our rich assortments.

Bargains in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Also in Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Velvets, and Merino Under-garments, &c., &c.

A Job Lot of Merino Vests, at 25c.; worth $1 25.

Children's Merino Vests from 50c. upward.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST OF UNDER-GARMENTS.

Special Bargains in Every Line.

The Trade supplied at less than down-town jobbers' prices.

Orders by mail faithfully attended to, at

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

No. 287 6th-av., near 24th-st.

P. S.—This establishment has no connection with any other store, either in or out of the City.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 16 THE BALANCE OF THEIR IMPORTATION OF

FRENCH BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,

AT A REDUCTION OF FIFTY PER CENT.

WILL ALSO OFFER

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 24 AND 26 EAST 14TH-ST., Corner University-place, Union-square.

JACKSON, 729 BROADWAY,

(Corner of Waverley-place,

has on hand the largest and most desirable stock of Black Goods ever offered. PRICES REDUCED 20 PER CENT.

1 CASE BLACK ALPACAS, 30 cts., WORTH 45 cts.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS.,

307 SIXTH-AVENUE. 307

Between TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS,

Will continue to offer this week many new and DESIRABLE BARGAINS

In their various departments,

Consisting in part of

BLACK SILK TRIMMING VELVETS, from $1 12 and upward.

COLORED TRIMMING VELVETS,

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS in all grades and colors.

ALL BOILED BONNET RIBBON, in Nos. 9, 12 and 16.

GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS,

4-INCH ALL SILK BLACK GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, EXTRA HEAVY, 75 per yard.

ELEGANT ROMAN AND PLAID SASHES.

Fine line of

ROMAN, CREPE DU CHIEN, WINDSOR AND FANCY SCARFS

at very low prices.

A splendid assortment of

OSTRICH PLUMES,

OSTRICH TIPS,

POMPONS,

AIGRETTES, &c.

For sale upon MONDAY MORNING,

4,200 PIECES REAL GUIPURE LACES,

ranging from 10c. to $4 a yard,

Positively our own importation,

Which we shall sell at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Also, large stock of

REAL AND IMITATION THREAD LACES,

REAL VALENCIENNE LACES,

ITALIAN AND BLONDE LACES.

An immense assortment of

APPLIQUE TIDIES,

in round, square, and oval,

which we are selling at 25c. on the dollar.

Opening daily, many new and desirable styles of BLACK SILK PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS,

FRINGES, ORNAMENTS, &c.

BLACK AND COLORED BULLION FRINGES

in worsted and silk.

OUR UNDER-WEAR AND OUT-FITTING DEPARTMENT

Contains the largest and best-selected stock of CHEMISES,

NIGHT-GOWNS,

DRAWERS,

DRESSING SACQUES,

TRAIN AND WALKING SKIRTS,

CORSET COVERS,

INFANTS' DRESSES,

AND CORSETS

to be found in the City,

Which we are selling much cheaper than any other house.

All styles of

HAIR-CLOTH AND STEEL SPRING PANNIERS.

IN OUR GLOVE DEPARTMENT

we will offer this week

100 dozen FANCY CUFF GUIPURETTE KID GLOVES,

at $1 per pair, selling everywhere at $1 37.

One more lot of those

TWO-BUTTON MARQUISE BLACK KID GLOVES,

at $1. Guarantee every pair.

All colors and sizes now in stock of our own TWO-BUTTON MARQUISE KID GLOVES, at $1 12 per pair.

STERN BROS.,

307 SIXTH-AVENUE. 307

AT KINZEY'S

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

4,000 PIECES COLORED AND BLACK SILK VELVETS, 25c. TO $2 50 PIECE.

500 PIECES SILK FRINGES, 25c. yard up.
500 PIECES SILK GIMPS, 25c. piece up.
500 PIECES SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece up.
1,000 PIECES VELVET TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece up.
ENGLISH VELVETEENS, 50c. yard up.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 yard up.

25,000 YARDS FANCY AND PLAIN RIBBONS, 6c. to 25c. yard.

HATS AND BONNETS IN ALL SHAPES.

FELT HATS, VELVET AND SATIN TRIMMED, 50c.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

2,000 SILK TIES AND SCARFS, 12c. up.

400 CARTONS LADIES' CHEMISE, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, NIGHT-GOWNS, &c., COMMENCING at 25c.

KID GLOVES, SOILED, at 25c. pair.

DOUBLE BUTTONS, KIDS, SOILED, 25c. pair.

SPLENDID LOT OF KIDS, 37c., 75c., 87c., 97c. pair.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

200 dozen HOSIERY, 12½c. pair, up.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

SINGLE SPLIT AND DOUBLE, 10c. ounce.

WORSTED PATTERNS SLIPPERS, &c., 25c. up.

THOUSANDS OF YARDS GUIPURE THREAD, CHENY, AND VALENCIENNES LACES, from 3c. yard up.

3,000 WORKED LINEN SETS, 31c. up.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, 6c. up.

12,000 LACE AND LINEN COLLARS, 6c. piece up.

5,000 DOZEN LADIES' HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 4c., 10c., 12½c., 18c., 25c. each.

600 DOZEN GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c. up.

1,200 SETS OF JEWELRY, GILT, PEARL, WHITBY JET, SHELL, STEEL, &c. COMMENCING at 25c. SET.

SPOOL SILKS, BUTTON STRAIDS, BRUSHES, COMBS, AND FANCY ARTICLES, ALL UNDER PRICE.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

NO. 301 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

Johnson, Burns & Co

Will offer on MONDAY a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neck-ties, Scarfs, Suspenders, Dressing-gowns, &c., &c.,

At very low prices. Shirts made to order. Fit guaranteed.

HOSIERY.

Full lines of English, French, German, and Domestic manufacture of the various kinds of Hosiery, Under-wear and Drawers,

for Ladies, Children and Gentlemen,

At the lowest prices.

GLOVES.

Courvoisier's French Kid Gloves, $1 75 and $2 per pair.

Alexis' French Kid two-button Glove, $1 per pair.

Ladies', Misses', and Gentlemen's Cloth Gloves.

All the above Goods at less than popular prices.

Johnson, Burns & Co

Nos. 24 and 26 East 14th-st., Corner University-place, Union-square.

A.—A. WECHSLER & ABRAHAMS,

NOS. 297 AND 299 FULTON-ST., NEAR JOHNSON, BROOKLYN,

Are now offering a splendid stock of

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, from $1 25 to $3.

FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS, from $1 to $1 50.

FRENCH SATINES, from 62c. to $1.

Also MERINOES, CASHIMERES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, WOOL VELOURS, DRAP D'ETE, DRAP DE DAMES, PLAIDS, and a full stock of BLACK GOODS, at proportionate prices.

LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS AND VELVETEENS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, SHAWLS, WRAPS, &c.

And the largest stock of SUITS, MANTLES, &c., of our own importation and manufacture ever EXHIBITED IN BROOKLYN.

N. B.—An examination of our stock entails no obligation to purchase, and will demonstrate to those prejudiced against buying in Brooklyn, that our goods are the same in quality and very much lower in prices.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.

STRIPED SILKS, STRIPED SILKS.

ONE CASE, $1 10, WORTH $1 50.

BLACK MERINOS, BLACK MERINOS.

BLACK CASHMERES, BLACK CASHMERES.

ONE CASE, 81c. WORTH $1 00.

W. JACKSON'S,

Broadway and Waverley-place.

DRY GOODS.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.

EAU DE COLOGNE, 44c. to all quantities.

We guarantee our Perfumes equal to those of the most fashionable in the City, and

LADIES' NEW FALL COSTUMES.

Evening Dresses, Home Dress,

Morning Wrappers,

FULL LINE OF PARIS AND BERLIN

CLOAKS,

SACQUES,

POLONAISES,

AND

DRESSES.

NOW

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

OUR LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

Comprising the FINEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK of LADIES' MUSLIN, LINEN AND CAMBRIC

UNDER-CLOTHING

AT RETAIL IN THE CITY.

We desire to call attention to the following grades of MUSLIN UNDER-WEAR:

One lot CHEMISES, fine pearce gusset seam, Hamburg edging, Ambrosia muslin, at 62 cents.

One lot CHEMISES, square tucked bosom, ruffled on corded bands, Union Mills, at 87 cents.

One lot CHEMISES, with Hamburg trimming, Wilcox & Wilson's sewing cotton, all at 87 cents.

One lot CHEMISES, with Kitson new stitch, shadow needle-work insertion and pearce, Wilcox & Wilson's sewing cotton, at $1 00.

One lot ladies' MUSLIN DRAWERS, at Manville Mills, deep hem, nine tucks above, 62 cents.

One lot extra fine MUSLIN DRAWERS, trimmed with elegant N. W. edging, with cluster of tucks above, at $1 25.

Ladies' TOILET SACQUES, trimmed with two rows inserted puffing, twelve tucks and Hamburg edging, superior muslin, at 62 cents.

One lot muslin WALKING-SKIRTS, with cluster of tucks and ruffle, 87c.

One lot WALKING-SKIRTS, Ambrosia cloth, Fruit of the Loom cambric ruffle, with deep diagonal tucking, with clusters of fine tucks alternating, $1 25.

One lot fine muslin WALKING-SKIRTS, demi-train, trimmed with ruffle, with deep diagonal tucking, with clusters of fine tucks alternating, $1 50.

LADIES' FINE EMBROIDERED WALKING-SKIRTS, with cambric ruffle, six rows, cluster of tucks, diagonal puffing, one row needlework inserting and cluster tucks above, $4 50.

LADIES' NIGHT ROBES, 36, 54, 54 long, round yoke back, and front trimmed with ruffle, $1 62½.

LADIES' NIGHT-ROBES, very attractive; tucked and embroidered yoke, full size, superior muslin, $2 50.

We invite the public to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, as we guarantee our prices to be unequaled and quality unrivaled.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.

AT RICHARD MEARES'S.

6TH-AV., 18TH AND 19TH-STS.

WE ARE NOW OPENING

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS TO BE HAD ON 6TH-AV.

OPENING ON MONDAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

20 Cases Empress Cloths, Plaids, Satins, Epingles, POPLIN ALPACAS, SATINS, VELOURS, ARMURES, MERINOES.

1,000 pieces Dress-Goods, in Plaids and Plain Colors, 25c., 37½c., 50c., and 62½c. per yard, cheap.

1,000 pieces Stripes, Plaids, and Plain Colors, 25c.

500 pieces Extra Heavy Poplin Alpacas and Empress Cloths, at very great advantage.

Fine French Satines, 37½c. per yard, cheap.

All-Wool Delaines, fine goods, 31 cents.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF MOURNING GOODS, at exceedingly low prices.

Fine Black Cross-barred Muslins, 25c., 31c., 37½c., 50c.

Best brands Black Alpacas, 50c., 75c., 90c., 46c. and 87c.

Fine Black Cashmeres, $1 00, $1 75 and $2.

WE ARE NOW OPENING

Black Trimming Silks, excellent quality, 62, $1 12½, $1 25.

Extra heavy full 24-inch, $1 25 and $1 50.

100 pieces very superior Black Gros Grain Silk, 24-inch wide, $1 75 and $2. A great bargain, worth $2 50.

Flannel Dress-suits, $2 75, $3, $3 50 and $4.

IN OUR VELVET DEPARTMENT

WE HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS

UP-TOWN AND LOWEST PRICES.

We have fine Velveteens, 75c., 87c., 90c., 95c., and $1.

Extra Fine Silk Finish, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75.

Fine Silk and Brocade Velvets, $1 50, $1 62½, $1 75, $2 and $2 25.

Black and Colored Bonnet Velvets, $2, $2 25, $2 50 and $2 75, worth $3, $3 50 to $4 50.

Cloaking Velvet, 27 inches wide, $1, $1 50 and $1, 87½ per yard.

Cloaking Velvet, much finer and wider, $2 and $2, worth $3.

Cloaking Velvet, all silk, $2 50, $3, $3½ and $4.

ALSO, A LARGE AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

2,000 Ottoman Shawls, all colors, choice patterns, $2 75, $3, $3 50, $3 75, $4, $4 50.

Very rich patterns, $5, $5 50, $6, $7 and $8.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN MILLINERY GOODS.

Felt and Straw Turbans, French Flowers, Ostrich Tips, &c., a large and elegant assortment.

All the new shades of Velvet Ribbons, Colored to Braid or trimmed to order on premises at short notice.

IN HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS

We keep the finest stock on Sixth-av.

Muslins by pieces or yard at wholesale prices.

Nottingham Lace, and English Curtains and Piece Goods.

10-4 Linen Sheetings, $2 75, $3, $3 50, $4 and $5 per dozen.

Large Linen Huck Towels, $2 25, $2 50, $3 and $3 50 per dozen.

Large size Red Comforters, $2 75, $3, $3 50, $4 and $4 75.

HOSIERY AND MISSES' UNDER-GARMENTS.

Large and elegant assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery and Under-wear, of every make and size.

Ladies' and Children's Fine Cashmere and Merino Plaid Stockings.

Ladies' and Children's Fine Cashmere and Merino and Silk Under-wear.

20c dozen Black and Colored Kid Gloves, a fine article.

Plain and stitched backs, 75c., 87c., 90c., $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 62½, $1 75, worth $1 50, $2, $2 25 and $2 50.

Real Kid Gloves, 87c., $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 62½, $1 75, worth $1 75, $2, $2 25 and $2 50.

3-Button Pearce Gloves in all shades.

2-Button Kid Gloves, stitching and spurs colors, $1 and $1 25.

CORSETS, BANDEAUX AND HOOP-SKIRTS.

GREAT VARIETY IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

Fashionable shaped Hoop-skirts, 25c., 37½c., 50c.

Famous all-styles, 50c., 62c., 75c., 87c., 90c.

LADIES' READY-MADE UNDER-CLOTHING.

CHEMISES, NIGHT-GOWNS, ALPACA, FELT AND MERINO SKIRTS.

Tuck Skirts, Fine Muslin, 62c., $1, $1 25.

Night-Gowns, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 62.

Chemises and Drawers, 62c., $1 and $1 25.

HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED HOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

LARGE COLLECTION ALPACAS, WAISTS, SHAWLS, CONTACH AND CAPES.

INFANTS' MERINO CLOAKS AND CAPES.

MERINO CAPS, &c.

HAIR and BONNET RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVET RIBBONS, FASHIONABLE TRIMMINGS and LOOPS, SONAR SASHES and TIES, a very large and splendid assortment.

Finch GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, $1 and $1 25; all colors.

RICHARD MEARES,

Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Sixth-av., and Nos. 105 and 107 West 18th-st.

DRY GOODS

LORD & TAYLOR

MONDAY, OCT. 16,

WILL OPEN

A LINE OF EMBROIDERIES, NEW PATTERNS,

A CHOICE SELECTION,

A LARGE STOCK,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ALSO,

A FULL AND CLOSE stock of Goods in the above line.

BONNET RIBBONS, DRESS AND TRIMMING VELVETS,

SILKS,

DRESS AND SUITING GOODS,

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS,

GENUINE KID GLOVES, &c.

TROUSSEAUX AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

LINENS, DOMESTICS, BASKINETTES,

HENRIETTA CLOTHS AND MOURNING GOODS.

YARD WIDE ENGLISH AND FRENCH

FLANNELS.

LINENS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway and 20th-st.

Frederick Loesser

Broadway and 20th-st.

BRANCH, 158 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Frederick Loesser

(OLD NO. 372)

FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

CUSTOMERS SAVE TWO INTERMEDIATE PROFITS.

FINEST QUALITY RIBBONS AT HALF PRICE.

BONNET AND SCHOOL RIBBONS

RETAILED AT LOWER PRICES

THAN ANY JOBBER IN THE CITY.

COLORED AND BLACK PLUSH VELVETS

RETAILED FOR LESS

THAN JOBBERS' SELLING PRICES.

Goods being AT AUCTION.

SURPASSED LACES

RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

THIRD FLOOR.

THE FINEST HOSIERY STOCK

IN THE CITY.

In the greatest variety, and at the lowest prices.

Johnson, Burns & Co

Will add many attractive novelties to their

LACE STOCK,

Which they have opened in the new section, and will exhibit bargains on MONDAY, Oct. 16,

IN BLACK GROS GRAIN and TAFFETA SILKS, for suits and

WALKING DRESSES,

$1 50 per yard and upward.

Also, Colored

TRIMMING SILKS,

in the new shades.

Nos. 24 and 26 EAST 14TH-ST., corner University-place, (Union-square.)

WILL OPEN TO-MORROW A SPLENDID new assortment of Incle Camels' Hair Shawls.
J. RUSSELL.
No. 32 East 20th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UP THE HUDSON.

HUZZA! HUZZA! HUZZA!

GREAT, GRAND AND GLORIOUS

Magnificent Villa Plots

AT

YONKERS!

ON

BROADWAY, THE GREAT

JOHNSON & MILLER'S

100 VILLA PLOTS

ON

BLACKWELL ESTATE,

TUESDAY, Oct. 17, 1871,

A PROUD AND EVER MEMORABLE DAY

IN THE

THRIVING, BUSTLING AND ARISTOCRATIC VILLAGE OF YONKERS.

TO CARRIAGES

Will leave the office of the Hudson River Railroad, adjacent to the ground, all week, and at the arrival of the train of the

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,

adjacent to the ground on Saturday, Oct. 14, and on this occasion.

UNDER AN AMPLE TENT,

Where refreshments will be served up in elegant style.

THE RIVER AND CHILDREN!

BLACKWELL ESTATE

Is on BROADWAY, directly opposite the NEW, COSTLY AND MAGNIFICENT

YONKERS

DEPOT.

THE DESIRED NEW STATION

Is at the corner of the property, and will be within one minute's walk of the

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD

IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

The Convenient Depot and Station-house, all of brick, and handsome, is now erected on the property.

Only Twenty-Second-street, No. 1 on the Blackwell Estate, intervenes between the property and the New-York and Boston Railroad Depot.

Only Twenty-Second-street—The handsome, broad, level and convenient avenue, nine high stoop fronts of which have been sold, leading from the depot to the Blackwell Estate, and the only street of the kind between the depot and the property

IMPERIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF LONDON.

Capital - - - $5,000,000, Gold.
Investments in the United States - - - - $800,000

CHIEF OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES,

Nos. 40 and 42 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK.

This Company Insures against Fire only, on all descriptions of Property, at current rates.

Having withdrawn from the State of Illinois nearly Two Years since, the Company has escaped from losses, except for a light amount by the recent calamitous Conflagration at Chicago.

EDGAR W. CROWELL, RESIDENT MANAGER.

UNITED STATES BRANCH

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y

Nos. 40 and 42 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK.

October 13, 1871.

A dispatch from our Assistant Manager, at Chicago, to-day, enables us to state that our net losses will not exceed One Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars, $125,000, by the Chicago Fire.

E. W. CROWELL, RESIDENT MANAGER.

HAMILTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 11 Wall-st.

CAPITAL.....$150,000
SURPLUS.....$150,000

Oct. 10, 1871.

THIS COMPANY, NOT HAVING LOST A DOLLAR BY THE LATE DISASTROUS FIRES, OFFERS RELIABLE INSURANCE AT FAIR RATES.

LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT AND PROMPT PAYMENT IN CASE OF LOSS.

JOHN G. WINANS, President.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

LANCASTER

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

OF LANCASTER, PENN.

OFFICE NO. 169 BROADWAY.

Assets Over $250,000.

THIS COMPANY HAS NO AGENCIES IN CHICAGO,

AND SUSTAINS NO LOSSES BY THE GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

THOS. E. FRANKLIN, President.
EDWARD BROWN, Secretary.
WM. H. CHEFFU & CO., Managers.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO.,

OF BROOKLYN,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

Capital.....$250,000
Surplus.....89,000
Total Assets.....$339,505

THIS COMPANY HAVE NO AGENCIES, THEIR ENTIRE AMOUNT AT RISK IN CHICAGO, $5,000.

DWIGHT JOHNSON, President.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary. Oct. 11.

THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE

Insurance Company,

NO. 261 BROADWAY.

Is prepared to make LOANS to its POLICY-HOLDERS upon Bond and Mortgage, on satisfactory Real Estate security in the City of New-York, WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF BROKERS OR AGENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW-YORK,

HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT THEIR ENTIRE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN THE BURNED DISTRICT OF CHICAGO IS ONLY $90,000, which is less than the actual surplus of this Company, after reserving Capital and Reinsurance.

BENJ. BABCOCK, President.

CHICAGO! CHICAGO!

FIRE INSURANCE PROCURED IN GOOD COMPANIES; ALSO, DOUBTFUL AND WORTHLESS POLICIES CANCELED, BY

SIMON AUB, INSURANCE BROKER,

BUSINESSROOM, 234 EAST 22d-ST.!
OFFICE, 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 346 BROADWAY.

Capital.....$200,000 00
Net surplus, Oct. 14, 1871.....253,392 08
Total assets.....$453,392 08

This Company has no agents, and is uninjured by the fire at Chicago.

SAMUEL C. HARRIOT, President.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 120 Wall-st.

(Bank Block, New York Building.)

Cash capital.....$200,000
Assets, Oct. 1, 1871.....401,016
Unpaid losses.....15,000
Gross surplus over capital.....61,500
Surplus over capital after deducting all liabilities.....186,016

JOHN H. TOPPING, President.
JAMES H. LOTT, Secretary.

CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS, $152,000.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 11 WALL-ST.

Not having lost a dollar by the late disastrous fires, offers reliable insurance on favorable terms. Losses promptly paid.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

PACIFIC

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 470 BROADWAY.

BRANCH OFFICE, 127 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $250,000 00
SURPLUS, Oct. 10, 1871, - 242,105 57
ASSETS, Oct. 10, 1871, - $442,105 57

INVESTMENTS.

Real Estate, - - - - $90,000 00
United States Bonds, - - 132,150 00
People and [illegible] 160,000 00
[illegible] 47,500 00
Cash [illegible] 9,455 57
Accrued Interest [illegible] 3,000 00
$442,105 57

TRUSTEES—[illegible]

A. F. MATFIELD, President.
T. F. JENNEMAN, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 113 Broadway.

Cash Capital - - $500,000

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

In view of the great disaster by fire in Chicago, it may be proper to state, on behalf of this Company, that it will promptly pay the losses which may fall upon it, having been at no time directly or indirectly engaged in the business of insurance in Chicago. Our policy of eliminating risks in localities exposed, and demanding adequate rates for the hazard incurred, having been so signally justified by the great Chicago fire, will be strictly adhered to in the future as in the past.

EDWARD V. LOSACK, President.
HAMILTON EDGAR, Vice-Pres't.
WM. M. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SKEELS, BOWERS & BOUTON,

Insurance Agency,

No. 114 Broadway, N. Y.

UNION INSURANCE CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CAPITAL - - - - $750,000
ASSETS - - - - - 1,115,000

FIREMEN'S FUND INS. CO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

CAPITAL - - - - $500,000
ASSETS - - - - - 800,000

The above Companies have paid their losses in Chicago in cash by the Chicago fire.

NARRAGANSETT FIRE INS. CO.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL - - - - $500,000
ASSETS - - - - - 632,000

This Company has only $3,000 in the Chicago fire.

THE FAIRFIELD CO. INS. CO.,

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

CAPITAL - - - - $200,000
ASSETS - - - - - 350,000

This Company has no agency in Chicago. All losses promptly adjusted, and paid in New-York.

AGENCY

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,

HARTFORD.

CASH CAPITAL.....$3,500,000
Assets July 1, 1871.....$5,047,373 97

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1871.

The losses of this Company in Chicago will not exceed

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Leaving a surplus of over.....$3,000,000
With a surplus of over.....1,000,000

JAMES G. BLAINE, President.
No. 2 Wall-st.

MONTAUK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BROOKLYN.

WM. ELLSWORTH, President.
D. T. SEARING, Secretary.

Cash Capital.....$150,000
Assets.....$283,000

NO UNSETTLED CLAIMS.

No. 23 Court-st., Brooklyn. OFFICES, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

This Company has no agencies, and loses nothing by the fire in Chicago. Its entire assets are invested in the City of Brooklyn, and are unimpaired by the fire at Chicago.

GEO. T. OLMS, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK,

CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 9TH-ST.

Capital.....$150,000
Surplus.....124,000

Cash assets on 1st October.....$274,000

NO LOSSES SINCE THE ABOVE.

Business confined to the City of New-York and the immediate vicinity.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WILLIAM H. HOWES, Secretary.

AMERICAN CENTRAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

BRANCH OFFICE, No. 156 BROADWAY, New-York.

Wm. H. Chapin & Co., Managers.

We are authorized to state that the entire amount of insurance in the burned district of Chicago in the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., had superseded, to the following disastrous property, viz:

St. Louis, Oct. 12, 1871.

Messrs. Wm. H. Chapin & Co., No. 156 Broadway:

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, citizens of St. Louis, Mo., and directors in the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., had superseded, to the following disastrous property, viz:

Statement July 1, 1871. Subscribed capital, $1,000,000. Cash capital paid in, $500,000. Net surplus, $1,000,000. Total assets, $2,500,000. Losses paid since Oct. 12, 1871, $1,000,000. Total, $2,500,000. Deduct Net, $500,000. Cash assets, $2,000,000.

BROADWAY

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 155 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS, Oct. 1, 1871.....$[illegible]

This Company has no unsettled losses, and no agencies, having for more than 4 years past confined its business to this city. Its assets are invested in New-York and vicinity as follows:

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF PARIS.

No. 10 to 16 BROADWAY, Building.

North-west corner Liberty-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$400,000
SURPLUS.....[illegible]

This Company has no agency in Chicago. The entire amount of insurance in the burned district of Chicago is less than Fifty Thousand Dollars.

A. R. PINEDO, President.
W. E. CRANE, Secretary. WM. MACKAY, Vice-President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash capital.....$200,000
Surplus.....[illegible]

Total cash assets on 1st October.....$[illegible]

THIS COMPANY LOSES NOTHING BY THE CHICAGO FIRE. Continues to insure on first-class risks at reasonable rates. This Company has no agents.

JAMES B. AMES, President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

CITY

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.

In reply to the numerous inquiries, as to exposure to the disastrous fire in Chicago, we have no agency there, and but one risk of fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars.

ALFRED DOUGLAS, President.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
EDWARD B. SAYRES, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ANDES.

First to Pay Chicago Losses.

COPY OF CHICAGO DESPATCH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1871.

To Andes Insurance Company: Andes Losses will not exceed $200,000.

E. E. RYAN, Agent.

THE ANDES IS SOLVENT AND WELL FUNDED, AND HAS ALREADY COMMENCED PAYING ITS CHICAGO LOSSES.

S. H. BENNETT, President.

Pringle & Mangam,

AGENTS,

150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TWO COMPANIES NOT INTERESTED IN THE CHICAGO FIRE.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
ASSETS.....$1,047,619 24

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Comp'y,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
ASSETS.....1,057,123 83

OFFICE NO. 108 BROADWAY.

FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD, Agents.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON

Grammar School,

NO. 2[illegible] MADISON-AV.,

BETWEEN 30TH AND 30TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Mount Washington

Collegiate Institute,

NOS. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 128, 130, 132 East 24th-st.

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 18.

College, Business, West Point, Navy, School, French, German, Spanish.

Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c. Circulars with names of 1,200 former pupils.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS STEERS'

English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, NO. 48 WEST 19TH-ST., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 49 West 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES BOSEMUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. P. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL

for young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, is now open.

MRS. C. R. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL

for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at No. 1 Lexington-av. (Church-st. and Lexington-av. After Sept. 20 application for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 26th-st.

A GRADUATE IN HONORS and Associate in Dublin University, educated in England, and having satisfactory reference to parents of pupils in Europe, desires a few pupils or engagements in New-York or Brooklyn; terms moderate. Address [illegible], Box No. 182, Times Office.

$2 50. WRITING. TWENTY-FOUR lessons; book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, reading, languages, taught in strictly private rooms day or evening. Paine's Business College, No. 49 Bowery.

C. SPELLER, COMPILER AND TRANSLATOR of L. Fechter's Hamlet, and teacher of elocution and the languages, 27 East 14th-st. Letters and communications received at W. A. Fond & Co.'s, No. 647 Broadway, and C. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, near 30th-st. Number of forty-three boys; room for three hundred. Circulars at G. F. Funch's store, and at the school.

DE. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,374 Broadway, near 38th-st., prepares for the City College and Yale; fifteen years' experience; lessons from the late Prof. Anthon, Owen Woolsey, New-York University.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON THE HUDSON, 24 m. from N.-York, will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full information, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. S. W. SCHREIBERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, French and German School for boys, Sept. 18, No. 809 6th-av. Circulars at rooms.

MISS WALDEN'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 26 East 20th-st. to No. 29 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. L., Principal.

MISS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 74 East 9th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MARY RODGERS' GRIFFIN'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 103 West 32d-st.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. TRACY, A. M.

NEW SCHOOL, NO. 304 WEST 36TH-ST.—Boys and all branches taught. French by native teacher. Primary class, $16.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

MISS COLLINS WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 102 East 22d-st.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN boys; ages 5 to 8. Address Mrs. G. A. BUSH, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS E. S. PARKS' FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, 123 Madison-av. cor. 29th-st., reopens Sept. 25. Circulars on application.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 230 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MME. GAZZANIGA AND SIGNOR ALBERTI, instructors in all branches of correct singing. College of Music, No. 28 East 14th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for girls will open Sept. 21, at No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, between 29th and 30th-sts.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 252 West 30th-st., is now open.

A PARISIAN LADY—BEST REFERences—will receive a few pupils at her pupils' residence. Address [illegible].

AARON RANDS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,[illegible] Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH thoroughly, quickly and easily taught to foreigners, by Prof. JULIUS UNDERMANN, No. 707 Broadway, (Astor.) Terms $40 per quarter. Each of these languages taught with pure pronunciation.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED GERMAN Lady, of eminent and experienced in teaching, wishes to give lessons in the German language and literature; best references given. Apply at No. 117 East 17th-st., from 12 to 4.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE French lessons for $40 per month, at his own or pupil's residence. Address R. C., No. 8 Clinton-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ONE CONCORD CAR AND ONE LIGHT express wagon, one Carpenter's and one two-seat depot wagon, one four-wheel dog-cart with top on [illegible] seat; two light road wagons; one [illegible]-cart, one [illegible] wagon, one top coach, Phaeton. Apply at No. 22 Greenwich-av., or at stable, 21 Perry-st.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS high; good for carriage or work horse. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, 2d, 205 West 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, dark bays, black points, about sixteen hands high; sound and kind. Sold only as the present owner is giving up keeping horses. Address M. Y. P., Box No. 102 Times Office.

ANY ONE WHO HAS A COUPE or rockaway, that has had little use, in good order, and for sale cheap, can find a customer at No. 71 Broadway, Office No. 26.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15¼ HANDS high; good for carriage or work horse. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, 2d, 205 West 10th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF three furnished rooms on second floor of private house. No. 99 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to let to gentlemen only; family small; references exchanged.

GENTLEMEN SEEKING CHOICE, large rooms, with small private family, richly furnished, without board, first-class house and location, call at No. 21 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references exchanged.

PARLORS, SLEEPING ROOMS, &c., OF all grades, single or en suite, with or without board, in any house in New-York; no one person; terms, $5 to $100 per set. C. M. MOSES, 6 and 8 Bible-house (manufacturers' Building), No. 3[illegible] Astor-pl.

FOR SALE—A 16-HAND BAY HORSE, 6 years old, long tail, warranted kind and sound in every way, will go in single and double harness. Also a superior saddle horse, very handsome, well broke, will carry a lady. To be seen at White's Livery Stable, Nos. 8 and 10 East 129th-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—DE Lisser, manufacturer of every description of carriages, now and second-hand, in great variety, Jerome, Westchester coupe rockaways, phaetons, roadways and light wagons. MANUFACTORIES UNION, No. 680 Broadway.

SECOND-HAND VICTORIA, COUPE, Opera phaeton, light rockaway; several top and no top buggies, depot wagon, Brett, and a number of slightly soiled carriages, for sale cheap. MANUFACTURING UNION, No. 680 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PAIR OF CARriage horses, long tail bays, 16¼ hands high, seven years old, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness. Apply at D. HAMMITT'S, No. 15 East 30

THE RACES.

Third Day of the Jerome Park Meeting.

Twenty Thousand People Present—The [illegible] Every Side Swarming with Carriages—A Brilliant Day's Racing—Bassett, Lizzie B., Gray Planet, Monarchist, and Lord Byron the Winners.

If such a question as the comparative popularity of running and trotting races could be put to the vote, it is just possible the departing generation would be greatly surprised and startled. Running-horses have been always popular down South, and in some parts of the West, but in the North and those parts of the East where such sports were permitted, the public heart unquestionably was all for trotting. Very gradually and imperceptibly this has changed. At first the races where running horses furnished the attraction were considered exclusive and aristocratic, and the great masses of the people would not go to them. But by degrees the taste has been acquired, until they have become vastly more popular than trotting races, which have also lost favor [illegible] cent people by trickery and hippodrome [illegible]. The Fall meetings at Jerome Park [illegible] so well attended as those of the [illegible] on the grounds yesterday. In May this would be thought a poor display, for then the place is black with human beings, and resembles an orchard in swarming time. In the Fall it is an unusually large number, and betokens a great increase of public favor. Yesterday was unquestionably the great day of the race week. On the two previous occasions the sport was brilliant, the carriage company and the upper ten were well represented, and the grand stand fairly filled. But yesterday all classes came. Not only did the grand stand blossom like a parterre of the most superb flowers, but the field was full, and the outside delegation on the heights east of the Park numbered at least several thousands. These last, of course, contributed in no wise to the revenues of the Association, as they were outsiders in the completest sense of the term, but they helped to mark the high degree of favor with which the public view Jerome Park.

The Club-house was unusually full, and especially favored with fair ladies, whose bright eyes and bewildering toilets diverted many a field-glass from its legitimate occupation of watching the horses. That part of the stand devoted to the friends and families of members of the Club was full to overflowing, so that many whose right to the privileged place was undoubted had to content themselves with seats in the upper tier. Many chose to remain on the broad piazzas of the Club-house, which afford an excellent view of part of the race, for the horses gallop right beneath them, according to the peculiar conformation of the track, which is elliptic in front of the grand stand, and then has a double curve like one-half of a figure eight right in front of the Club-house. Within the finely decorated rooms of this structure were numberless gay parties lunching in fine style and enlivening their conversation with peals of merry laughter and the pleasant popping of champagne corks. The people in the grand stand lunched, if they chose, in the restaurants below, which are very cozy and clean, especially those rooms devoted to the ladies, which are decorated with salvias, fuschias, geranium, and other bright blossoming plants. But in the interests of truth, it is necessary to state that the fare is execrable, and the charges astounding. At Jerome Park races there are but two ways of having a good lunch, either to procure it in the Jockey Club house, or bring it in the carriage and enjoy it al fresco. This latter course was followed by hundreds yesterday; and a ramble over that part of the inclosure called the field, revealed many groups who were evidently having a fine time. Some, whose carriages were close to the grand stand railings, or who, to use racing slang, had the pole, displayed their lunch resources on the upper railslices of ham and turkey heaped up here, pieces of bread there, little mounds of salt and pepper, and bright lines of glasses foaming with bottled lager, or champagne, or cider. Knives and forks were so scarce that apparently no one used any save those who carved the fowls, and the pretty girls had to take off their right-hand gloves and use their fingers, which they did with so coquettish an air that knives and forks seemed pure barbarity, mere awkward incumbrances and far inferior to these natural chopsticks of living ivory. The swells crowded round them and followed their example gladly, for among the carriage company in the field were many of the finest flowers of Westchester County, who, finding themselves excluded from the Club-house, chose to ignore the grand stand and to queen it in the field.

The outsiders had a merry time, too. Not only did the pretty village of Fordham send its purveyors of cakes and ale and ginger, too, but there were speculators from New-York, who came by the Third-avenue cars to Harlem Bridge, crossed over to Westchester County, and by all sorts of short-cuts across country managed to shorten the road. These brought sacks of fragrant pea-nuts, and piles of cigarboxes whose contents were not quite so fragrant. There were others with machines like an umbrella for testing the force of the lungs. The tyro blew down a pipe, and, according to the power of the blast, expanded the umbrella-shaped measurer. There was another whose ponderous blows were struck on a cushion with a wooden mallet, and a meter recorded the force of the stroke. There were also machines for weighing and for testing the height; and the inevitable organ-grinders, with their pitiless popular airs. All these were strung along the road outside the Park gate, and ministered to the wants and whims of the thousands who enjoyed the races gratis from the heights east of the Park.

The view from the piazzas of the Jockey Club House is a superb one, and can fearlessly challenge comparison with that from any similar building in the world. It is not that there is any thing marvelously wonderful or uncommon to be seen there, but the charm is in the blending of the animated sights about the quarter-stretch and the grand stand with the quiet picturesque scenery to the left, and the bold, finely-wooded heights in the background now glowing with all the varied hues of Autumn leaves. It is pleasing to reflect that the contemplation of such things is not forgotten even amid the fierce excitement of a hotly-contested race. Many bright eyes followed with delight the colors and the contours of the picture spread before them and expatiated upon its beauty, and none enjoyed the races less because the course is pitched amid scenes so lovely.

From a sporting point of view yesterday's races were perhaps not all that could be desired. For the fact is that out of four days' racing, some one programme must be less interesting than the others. This is what is called an off day. Now, the programme originally designed for Saturday was very brilliant, but unfortunately, in consequence of the weather Thursday's programme was postponed to yesterday. Hence, with the single exception of the Champagne Stakes for two-year olds, there were no contests which excited any special admiration among sporting men. The Champagne Stakes was a very brilliant dash for three-quarters of a mile, with an entry of seven capital young ones, including Mr. CAMERON's Inverary, who won such an excellent race on Tuesday. For this she received a penalty of seven pounds, which caused her defeat in the race of yesterday, though she struggled with extreme gameness, like all the scions of Leamington. The winner was Gray Planet, a fine gray colt almost as large as a three-year old, who ran splendidly from beginning to end.

Among the brilliant gathering in the grand stand and on the Club-house piazzas, were Commodore and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Gov. Hebbeare, of New-Orleans; Mr. R. B. Forbes, Jr., of Boston; Henry Harley, who won largely; Mr. and Mrs. Schuchardt, Mr. William B. Duncan and family, Senator and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. Elias, Capt. and Mrs. Forsyth, August Belmont and family, Mr. D. D. Withers, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Gov. Bowie, of Maryland; Mr. and Mrs. Toland, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Van Cortland, Mr. Archibald Allerton, just returned from the Missouri State Fair; Mrs. Commodore McKeever, Miss Blanchard, Miss Chaplin, Mr. Leonard Jerome and his family, (whom he drove in a very stylish tandem,) Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Sike, Mr. Carroll Livingston, Mr. H. Perkins, of Westchester County, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Miss Scott, Mr. Motley, Judge Monson and many others. The stable-keeper, Mr. George Butts, was present, and received many playful inquiries as to his position on the Grand Jury and why he wasn't going to serve, to all of which he answered by a good-humored smile.

One of the most striking things to the stranger in New-York, in yesterday's racing experience, must have been the return home. In spite of the innumerable throng of carriages that were at Jerome Park, the homeward-bound people found all along the road in the Park, and on the [illegible], a crowd of carriages equal to their own. [illegible] as if that vast number of carriages [illegible] the races could be taken away from the drive, and their absence still be un-[illegible]

[illegible] This special reference for the amount of [illegible] invested by our citizens in this way, and [illegible] probably double as much in proportion to the number of [illegible] in the same [illegible] invested in London and Paris.

THE ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKES.

The day's sport began with the Annual Sweepstakes, for three-year olds; $500 each; half forfeit; $1,000 added; two miles. Out of seventeen nominations but three started, as follows: M. H. SANFORD's Monarchist, A. BELMONT's By the Sea, and DENNISON's br. c. by Censor. Monarchist had the call in the betting, at odds of nearly three to one against the field, with By the Sea as second choice.

The start in this race was particularly bad, as By the Sea was kept scoring till she was so excited and nervous that all hopes of her winning were destroyed. The horses were started on the worst send-off of the lot, with Monarchist leading a length, the Censor colt second, and By the Sea last. At the turn the Censor colt took up the running and led to the end of the first quarter in the second mile. Monarchist ran second all the way, about a length behind the Censor colt and three lengths in front of By the Sea. Turning the Club-house in the second mile, Monarchist went to the front, and as they went out of sight was leading half a length, with the Censor colt second, three lengths ahead of By the Sea. From this point no changes in position were made, till on the way down the homestretch, when By the Sea made a rush, and for quite a distance ran head and head with Monarchist, the Censor colt being four lengths behind. Monarchist worked his way across the score, half a length ahead of By the Sea, while the Censor colt was last by four lengths. Time—3:54½.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The second event of the day was a race for a purse of $600, the entrance-money to second horse; distance one mile and three-quarters. Five horses were entered in this contest, but D. D. WITHERS' ch. h. Vespucius was drawn, leaving the starters as follows: JOHN COFFEE's ch. h. Judge Durell, AUGUST BELMONT's ch. m. Finesse, D. SWIGERT's br. m. Morlacchi, and D. MCDANIEL's, ch. h., Harry Bassett. Harry Bassett was a great favorite, and sold at ten to one against the field. Most of the pools, however, were sold with Harry Bassett out; in these Finesse was the favorite, selling at $220, Morlacchi at $160, and Judge Durell at $135.

In this race Harry Bassett made the running from the start, and was never headed during the race. Morlacchi ran second until near the finish, and if she had not been so badly ridden might have won the race. It showed a decided lack of judgment to run her against Harry Bassett for a mile and a half, with him on the inside, and, of course, having the shortest distance to run. Finesse started off last, but finished up second, only three-quarters of a length behind Bassett, and eight lengths ahead of Judge Durell. Morlacchi was fourth, two lengths behind the Judge. Time—3:10¾.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER DASH.

The third race was a dash of one mile and a quarter, by three year olds, for a purse of $600. Seven horses started in this race as follows: JOHN COFFEE's b. c. Jo Elliott, JAS. THOMPSON's b. c. Nickajack, F. M. HALL's b. c. John Merryman, M. A. LITTELL's br. f. Kit Kat, H. P. MCGRATH's b. g. Impecunious, M. H. SANFORD's b. f. Madame Dudley, and D. MCDANIEL's br. f. Lizzie B. Lizzie B. had the call in the betting, and sold for $1,000 to $605 on Madame Dudley, $300 on John Merryman, and $60 for the field. When the flag fell, Madame Dudley was first, Nickajack second, and Lizzie B. third. Passing the stand for the first time, Madame Dudley was first by a length, Nickajack second, six lengths in front of Jo Elliott, and Lizzie B. fourth. At the turn they resumed their first positions, but at the quarter-pole Impecunious took third place, Dudley leading the string by a neck only. No change took place in their relative positions until they came in sight from behind the bluff, when Lizzie showed third again, and was evidently making for the lead. On the east turn Lizzie took second place, and when half way down the homestretch showed in front. The struggle home was a hot one, but Lizzie B. won the race by a head. Madame Dudley was second, four lengths ahead of Impecunious; John Merryman was fourth, Kit Kat fifth, Jo Elliott sixth, and Nickajack seventh. Time—2:16¾.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

The fourth event of the day was a dash of three-quarters of a mile by two-year olds for the Champagne Stakes. There were originally seventeen nominations to this stake. The only ones that put in an appearance, however, at the call of time were D. R. HARKNESS' ch. c. Meteor, R. W. CAMERON's br. f. Inverary, D. D. WITHERS' br. f. Mimi, AUGUST BELMONT's ch. f. Victoria, F. MORRIS' b. c. Chivalry, JAS. A. GRINSTEAD's gr. c. Brennus, and D. J. CROUSE's gr. c. Gray Planet.

Meteor was first choice in the pools, and sold at $900, Gray Planet at $510, Mimi at $130, Inverary at $115, and the field at $155. At the start, Mimi led off, closely pursued by Gray Planet, Inverary and Victoria. Going out of sight behind the Club-house, Mimi still retained the lead, Gray Planet was second, and Victoria third. As they came into view again, the whole programme was changed, as Gray Planet was first, with Chivalry second, and Mimi third. Going around the turn, Chivalry, having run himself out, fell to the rear, while Mimi took second place. She too gave way to Meteor and Inverary on the homestretch, and was the fourth to pass under the string. Gray Planet won the race by half a length, and Meteor was second, a neck ahead of Inverary. Victoria came in fifth. Brennus sixth and Chivalry last. Inverary ran a good race, and was probably beaten by the seven pounds extra weight; as it was, she was beaten by a length only. The time, considering the track, was remarkably fast, being 1:20.

THE SELLING SWEEPSTAKES.

The fifth race was the Selling Sweepstakes, of $25 each, with $500 added, the winner to be sold at auction, and all the surplus to go to the second horse; a dash of one mile and an eighth. The starters in this contest were Moselle, Lord Byron, Gerald, Gayo, Felicity, Athlone, Cadence, Rattan and Talaria. In the pools sold Felicity brought $300, Cadence $230, Athlone $150, Talaria $130, and the field $165. Felicity, the favorite, had the best of the send-off; Gerald was second, and Talaria third. As they swept by the grand stand Felicity still led, followed by Talaria, Gerald, Lord Byron and Rattan. Passing around the west turn, Gerald and Talaria resumed their original positions; but as they rounded the Club-house bluff Lord Byron began to show his speed, and, passing Gerald, took third place. When they came in sight again the race was as fine a one as could be wished for, Felicity, Talaria and Lord Byron all running head and head. Turning into the stretch Lord Byron made the pace so fast that he took second place from Talaria, and in a moment was running even with the favorite; a second later and shouts rent the air, "Lord Byron wins," which he did, after a severe struggle, by one length. Felicity was second, two lengths in front of Gerald. Talaria came in fourth, Cadence fifth, Moselle sixth, Rattan seventh, Gayo eighth and Athlone last. Time—2:02.

THE GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP.

The day's sport closed with the Grand National Handicap Sweepstakes, a dash of two miles and a quarter. Out of nineteen nominations the starters were Conductor, Defender, Mary Clark, Haric, Aureola, Barney Williams, Niagara, Monarchist, and Telegram. In the pools sold, Monarchist and Telegram were the favorites—the former selling for $425, to $420 on the latter. Aureola brought $275, Defender, $200, Conductor, $100, and the field $200. At the fall of the flag Mary Clark was the first away, with Monarchist and Aureola as second and third. Passing the stand Monarchist fell back to fourth place for a moment, but on the turn he made a fine burst of speed, and took the lead. Barney Williams was second, and Mary Clark third. At the Club-house bluff Mary Clark tried for the lead again, but without success. As they swung into the last mile Monarchist led a length, Defender was second, Haric third, Mary Clark fourth, Telegram fifth, and Barney Williams sixth, most of the animals going in Indian file. The horses ran in this order till within a hundred yards of the stand, when Telegram came up with a rush, and was but a neck behind Monarchist at the finish. Mary Clark came in third, Aureola fourth, Defender fifth, Niagara sixth, Conductor seventh, Haric ninth, and Barney Williams last by a hundred yards. Time—4:09.

THE SUMMARY.

Jerome Park—Fall meeting—Third day, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1871.

FIRST RACE.—The Annual Sweepstakes, for three year-olds $500 each, half forfeit—$1,000 added:

M. H. Sanford's b. c. Monarchist, by Lexington, dam Mildred, 110 pounds—Hayward.......... 1
A. Belmont's ch. c. By the Sea, by Thormanby, dam Berula, 110 pounds—Palmer.......... 2
Dennison & Crawford's ch. c., by Censor, dam Julia, 110 pounds—J. Stewart.......... 3
Time, 3:54½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600; entrance-money to second horse; one mile and three-quarters.

D. McDaniels' ch. c. Harry Bassett, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Canary Bird, 95 pounds—Roe.... 1
August Belmont's ch. f. Finesse, 4 years, by Lexington, dam imp. Filigree, 105 pounds—Palmer.... 2
John Coffee's ch. h. Judge Durell, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Laura, 108 pounds—Glasco.... 3
D. Swigert's br. f. Morlacchi, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Banner, 105 pounds—Silas.... 0

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600, for three-year olds; entrance-money to second horse; winners during the year of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds extra; of $2,000, 7 pounds extra, and of $3,000, 10 pounds extra; one mile and a quarter.

D. McDaniel's br. f. Lizzie B., (late Lady Elizabeth,) by Atherstone, dam Wombat, 107 pounds—J. Roe. 1
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Madame Dudley, by Lexington, dam imp. Britannia the 4th, 107 pounds—Donahue.... 2
H. P. McGrath's b. g. Impecunious, by Tipperary, dam Lucy Fowler, 107 pounds—Hopper.... 3
John Coffee's b. c. Jo Elliott, by Asteroid, dam Little Miss, 110 pounds—Glasco.... 0
Jas. Thompson's b. c. Nickajack, by Rodger's dam Capitola, 110 pounds—Palmer.... 0
F. M. Hall's b. c. John Merryman, by Eugene, dam Le Reed, 110 pounds—Miller.... 0
M. A. Littell's br. f. Kit Kat, by Asteroid, dam Verona, 107 pounds—Thomas.... 0
Time—2:16¾.

FOURTH RACE.—The Champagne Stakes, for two-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; the winner of any stake at Jerome Park, Long Branch, or Saratoga, to carry 7 pounds extra; of two or more such stakes, 10 pounds extra; three-quarters of a mile.

D. J. Crouse's gr. c. Gray Planet, by Bonnie Scotland, dam [illegible], 100 pounds—Donahue.... 1
D. R. Harkness' ch. c. Meteor, by Asteroid, dam [illegible], 100 pounds—[illegible].... 2
R. W. Cameron's br. f. Inverary, by Leamington, dam imp. Steiden Kisses, 97 pounds—Palmer.... 3
D. D. Withers' br. f. Mimi, by imp. Eclipse out of Henrie Farrow, 97 pounds—Gray.... 0
August Belmont's ch. f. Victoria, by Censor, dam Camilla, 97 pounds—Floyd.... 0
F. Morris' b. c. Chivalry, by Eclipse, dam Etiquette, 100 pounds—Sparling.... 0
James A. Grinstead's gr. c. Brennus, by Lightning, dam Bruma, 100 pounds—Colston.... 0
Time, 1:20.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling Sweepstakes, of $25 each, play or pay, with $500 added, the winner to be sold at auction, and all the surplus to go to the second horse; horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry their appropriate weights; at $1,000 allowed 7 pounds; at $750, 10 pounds; at $500, 14 pounds; one mile and an eighth.

Joseph Donahue's b. c. Lord Byron, 3 years, by Kentucky, dam Lady Blessington, 88 pounds—Donahue.... 1
F. Morris' gr. m. Felicity, 4 years, by Eclipse, dam Fidelity, 91 pounds—Sparling.... 2
John Brougham's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by Mickey Free, dam Rosette, 101 pounds—Hopper.... 3
George W. Loud's b. f. Moselle, 3 years, by Australian, dam the dam of Kildare, 80 pounds—Walker.... 0
H. C. Dawson's b. h. Gayo, aged, by Jeff. Davis, dam Ninette, 104 pounds—Mack.... 0
James Thompson's ch. h. Athlone, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Alabama, 100 pounds—Downing.... 0
John H. Harbeck's ch. c. Cadence, 3 years, by Censor, dam Rachel Dawson, 86 pounds—Jackson.... 0
M. A. Littell's ch. f. Rattan, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Lizzie Morgan, 85 pounds—Thomas.... 0
[illegible] b. f. Talaria, 4 years, by Australian, dam Lady Taylor, [illegible] pounds—Williams.... 0
Time—2:02.

SIXTH RACE.—Grand National Handicap Sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared by the 20th of September, with $1,000 added, of which $300 to second horse; two miles and a quarter.

M. H. Sanford's b. c. Monarchist, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Mildred, 98 pounds—Donahue.... 1
August Belmont's ch. h. Telegram, 4 years, by Censor, dam Maud, 104 pounds—Palmer.... 2
M. A. Littell's gr. f. Mary Clark, 3 years, by [illegible], dam [illegible], 91 pounds—Thomas.... 3
W. R. Babcock's b. h. Conductor, 4 years, by Australian, dam Neate Villa, 104 pounds—T. Williams.... 0
[illegible] Defender, 5 years, by John Morgan, dam Cynosure, 105 pounds—Roe.... 0
John O'Donnell's b. h. Haric, 4 years, by imp. Australian, dam Bruma, 100 pounds—Gray.... 0
J. G. Thomas's b. f. Aureola, 3 years, by War Dance, dam Dixie, 97 pounds—J. Williams.... 0
Geo. W. Stewart's ch. h. Barney Williams, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Volga, 112 pounds—Glasco.... 0
M. H. Sanford's b. m. Niagara, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, 108 pounds—Hayward.... 0
Time—4:09.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The annual inspections so far show that the several regiments and batteries in the First and Second Divisions are in good condition as regards numbers, compared with previous years. The Seventh is the largest and the Ninth next. The inspections have been very well conducted, and the reviews passed off remarkably well. It is gratifying to know that our National Guard is in good condition, and that the ensuing season opens with fine prospects.

Col. Rockafellar, Lieut.-Col. Walcott and Capt. Webber, of the Seventy-first, will shortly resign their positions. This will be a serious loss to the command, and difficult to repair.

Corp. A. Boettger, of Company D, Sixth Regiment, has been presented with a $20 gold coin for obtaining the largest number of recruits.

Major G. H. Treadwell, Inspector of the Ninth Brigade, has forwarded to Brig.-Gen. Woodhall several serious charges against Col. Benton. The first charge has six specifications, setting forth that Benton violated the law in failing to issue notices about the election; in not having them served by a non-commissioned officer; in not designating the proper officer to serve them; in not making a proper return of the service for election; in not making a proper return of the election; and in failing to provide a uniform out of his own means. The second charge has seven specifications, and sets forth that Benton suppressed Gen. Townsend's letters; that he made a false statement to the officers of the Tenth Regiment about the election; that he failed to return the resignation of Capt. Young, in order that his vote might be used at the election; that he placed Lieut. St. Cyr under arrest improperly, closing the armory of F Company without warrant of law, and using insulting language at the same time. The third charge has four specifications, and recites that Benton uses a uniform belonging to the regiment; that he fails to pay certain accounts standing against him on the books of the regiment; that he refuses to forward official papers to brigade headquarters, and that he has made false statements to Brig.-Gen. Woodhall.

The Newport Artillery company desire their friends to understand that the United Train is not the oldest organization in Rhode Island, as their charter, dated in 1741, is thirty-four years older than that of the Providence company.

The ex-rebel Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, is so feeble from nervous prostration that his friends fear he cannot recover. His wife lies very low, too, from a late attack of paralysis.

Gov. Hoffman has dismissed the appeal of Lieut. Nichols from the decision of Brig.-Gen. Woodhall confirming the election of Lieut.-Col. Daniel S. Benton as Colonel of the Tenth Regiment. The reasons for dismissing the appeal are said to be the same contained in the opinion of Judge-Advocate Gen. Craig, which opinion is embodied in the Governor's order. Gen. Craig says:

"The ground taken by the appellant is that the election in question is void because 'the proper notice was not served upon him five days before said election, as provided by the Military Code of the State of New-York.' The want of due service of notice on the appellant is admitted on both sides, but I am of opinion that this omission was not such a defect as would, under the circumstances disclosed in the record, render the election void. I think that the appellant, in order to defeat this election, must show that a number of votes sufficient to change the result of the election had not been properly notified."

The Commander-in-Chief has had under consideration the appeal of Second Lieut. Edward Haeseer, Troop D, First Regiment Cavalry, from the findings and sentence of a division Court-martial, of which Brig.-Gen. Joshua M. Varian was President, and has dismissed the same, and approved the proceedings and sentence of said Court-martial for the reasons set forth in the following opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General:

"I have examined the papers referred to me for examination, and report in the case of the appeal of Second Lieut. Edward Haeseer, of Troop D, First Regiment Cavalry, N. G. S. N. Y., from the findings and sentence of a division Court-martial, of which Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian was President. From the report of Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, President of the Court-martial, it appears that all the proceedings of said Court-martial were regular, and in strict accordance with the provisions of the Military Code; and I am therefore of the opinion that the appeal should be disallowed, and the proceeding and sentence of the Court-martial approved."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The sum of $24,606.25 was collected for taxes on personal estate yesterday.

Sunday and holy day services will be resumed today in the Orthodox Eastern Chapel, No. 951 Second-avenue.

The ninth annual session of the New-York Medical College for Women will commence on Tuesday evening next, at the College, No. 187 Second-avenue.

At a meeting of German citizens at No. 154 Franklin-street, on Friday, an "Independent German Club" was formed in aid of the Municipal reform movement.

One of the lady Managers of the Wilson Industrial School and Mission, yesterday, celebrated the first anniversary of her marriage, by inviting the women of the congregation to a bountiful lunch at the Mission House, corner of Avenue A and Eighth-street.

Rev. ATHANASE COQUEREL, of Paris, will deliver two lectures at the Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, on Tuesday and Friday evenings next. Subject of the first lecture, "Siege of Paris by the Prussians;" of the second, "Siege of Paris from the Commune."

The Board of Police yesterday promoted the following acting Sergeants to the full rank of Sergeant: JOHN R. GROO, Tenth Precinct; H. K. WOODRUFF, Tenth Precinct; MICHAEL M. ROONEY, Eighteenth Precinct; WM. MURRAY, Eighth Precinct; and EUGENE T. WOODWARD, Fifth District Police Court.

Post German Metternich No. 129 have been mustered into the service of the Grand Army of the Republic of this State by Col. JOHN W. MARSHALL, the Assistant-Adjutant General, and the following-named officers have been installed: Commander, CHAS. NOLTEN; Senior Vice-Commander, AUGUST WULFING; Junior Vice-Commander, CHAS. PAUCK; Adjutant, CHAS. EMIL WALTER, and Quartermaster, FRED. J. KARCHER.

There were forty-three criminal cases on the calendar of the United States Circuit Court, for the October Term, which will be opened to-morrow by Judge WOODRUFF. Among the cases to be tried is that of HAGERTY, the alleged voucher thief, for violation of the national election law. In the civil branch of the Court the action against Collector BAILEY's bondsmen will be heard, and the case of FISK, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company will come on for argument.

BROOKLYN.

The small-pox epidemic is unabated. There were thirty-five cases reported at the Health office during the past week.

An unknown thief entered the watch and jewelry store of F. REEVES, No. 227 Fifth-street, yesterday, and finding only a little daughter of Mr. REEVES in charge, he knocked her down and made off with a silver watch.

Graham's Light Battery K, of the First United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton, where it arrived last June from duty on the Western plains, gave an exhibition drill at Prospect Park Parade Ground yesterday. The battery is regarded as the best in the United States service, and made a brilliant record during the war under Gen. GRAHAM, its present [illegible]

[illegible] Among those present were [illegible] Venezuela, [illegible] and Gen. [illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

A boat-race took place at Flushing Bay yesterday, between JOHN WALKER, of the Dauntless Boat Club, at College Point, and GEORGE ROBINSON. It was won by the former, the time being ten minutes and twenty-five seconds.

The woman who was found on Thursday in a dying condition, near the road-side at Huntington, has partially recovered. From her statements it appears that she was a laundress in New-York, and on account of family difficulties, she determined on committing suicide.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday morning the house of Mr. ABRAHAM C. GARRISON, on Townsend-avenue, Clifton, was entered by burglars and robbed of a gold watch, $20 in money, and clothing of the value of $200.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Synod of New-Jersey will meet in Bloomfield on Tuesday.

Burlington County is about to erect a work-house.

The reformed churches throughout the State today celebrated the centennial anniversary of the organization of the General Synod.

A party of farmers in Sussex County are about to emigrate to Nebraska. They number twenty families, and will locate in a colony together.

The trial of GEORGE BOTTS for the murder of OLIVER T. HALSTED, better known as "Pet" HALSTEAD, commences to-morrow in the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

A fire occurred at Plainfield on Friday night, by which two buildings on the east side of Duer-street were almost totally destroyed. The fire is attributed to incendiaries. Loss, $3,000; insured.

"Dutch HEINRICHS," alias Chas. Gardiner, who, it was alleged, had been shot in Chicago, yesterday visited the Cunard Dock at Jersey City, and was ordered away by the detectives.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 14—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, '62s, 89⅝; '65s, old, 90¼; '67s, 90½; 10-40s, 88½.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, '62s, 90¼; '65s, old, 89½; '67s, 90½; 10-40s, 88½.

PARIS, Oct. 14—Evening.—Rentes closed at 56f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—10½ A. M.—COTTON.—The market opened strong; Middling Upland, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 16,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong; Middling Upland, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10¼d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 13th inst. have been 8,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer. PROVISIONS—LARD, 47s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON—Evening.—SUGAR afloat advanced 1s., and is quoted 29s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, in bond.

[Advertisement.]

Chicago burned by kerosene. A solemn warning to every family to use DENSLOW & BUSH'S SAFETY OIL (150° fire test.) Indorsed by the New-York Fire Underwriters. No change of lamps. Ask your grocer for it, or send to No. 130 Maiden-lane.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—E. L. Rux, Chas. Shearsan, Mrs. Josiah G. Low and nurse, Mrs. Halbart and infant, Mrs. E. Dubois and 2 children, E. Ketchum, wife, child and nurse, Miss E. Fairchild, Mrs. Hatch, nurse and child, F. Vase, Mrs. C. Rimon, Mrs. Caroline Veller, J. Chambers, C. W. Holbrook, J. James, T. D. James, Miss M. Ellis, Mrs. J. James, R. Ellis, Mrs. S. J. Wallace, Miss Joanna Kunchen, Harry Blue, P. Appelgelt, Col. L. James, J. Rockart, C. S. Packard, Chas. Yessup, George Spiegel, wife and infant, C. N. Reynolds and child, Mrs. L. W. Reynolds, Miss W. C. Reynolds, Master N. Reynolds, Miss E. Reynolds, Miss Nellie Reynolds, Mrs. J. H. Putnam, 2 infants, 1 child, and a nurse, R. Van Balsam, F. S. Champion, Mrs. Champion and 3 children, Mrs. C. W. Holbrook, Geo. A. Mercer, Julian Hartridge, Pat McCrab, M. Margan, R. R. Cagood, August Wagar, D. O. Connell, Wm. Mills, D. T. Dunn, Geo. Fuller, F. D. Barnes and wife, P. Robins, B. Gunon, Alfred Dobell, Alfred Gulbert, August Sherman.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for San Francisco.—Miss Davidson, Mrs. P. Shipman, 3 children and infant, Rev. J. H. Babcock, wife and son, George H. Boyd, Nettie Hill, J. B. Marks, Capt. V. Cushing, Miss N. E. DeCamp, Mrs. Martha S. Clark, Mrs. Russell, P. Samuels, George McCormick, Miss Clara Harvey, Thomas Van Seckle, wife and 2 children, Edward Byrne, M. J. Larkin, wife and infant, Miss Augusta Smith, Mrs. Dahlgren and infant, Dr. Storch, wife and 3 children, H. L. Tilton, Thomas Shaw, Mrs. Palmer, child and infant, Julia Delahanty, James Ryan. For Aspinwall—M. Dill, Francis Robinson, Cacio V. Dugen, wife, child and infant, A. G. Caper, Mrs. John Ryan, Jose G. Dugan, wife and infant, Frank B. Modies, David R. Smith, Mrs. Gooin, child and nurse, Mrs. Julia A. Paul, J. Delmonte, C. Harntsens, Thomas Pagan, Capt. J. D. Spidden and wife, Ellis A. Hart, A. F. Day, Thos. L. Duque, J. S. Duque, Thos. Barton, C. C. Hise, H. Spalding, Alfred Marshall, Maxino Queada, R. Heres, H. G. Ford, D. Dawson, J. R. Lewis.

OCT. 14—In steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Craig, Wm. Cameron, G. P. Boyer, T. P. Price, Alex. Townsend, John Vine, Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Trielhard and servant, 2 children, nurse and infant, Miss Hoffman, Capt. A. McLaughlin and wife, Wm. Willcocks, J. De Locuro, R. Pryce, Wm. F. Jacob, F. Darwin, G. H. Darwin, Rev. Father Athanasius, Frederick King, Mr. Forbes, Miss Johnstone, Mrs. Alston, Mrs. Amelia Abbott, Adam Elliott, N. Adams.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—A. Zacharias, W. F. Robinson, J. W. Thomas, Jas. B. Nelson, L. Baker, Mr. Alderman, Hy. Martens, J. Boyle, T. McGowan, Wm. Sole, Theodore Fosham, Wm. Madden, George Brown and lady, Henry Winters and lady, Miss Ada F. Winters, Mrs. J. E. Watson, Miss F. P. Watson, Miss Fanny Sprague.

OCT. 14—In steam-ship City of Washington, for Liverpool.—Miss Heine, Gen. Heine, A. Collard, A. Sutton, Mrs. Cluff and 7 children, G. Swiery, G. S. Long, George Gray, Dr. Floren and wife, Mrs. James McEwen and child.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—S. Fairbanks, W. G. M. Davis, Col. Chase, Miss E. E. Lasell, Francis Police, L. Hartahorne, M. Koclotkorski, H. A. Barrett and wife, Carrie M. Warner, S. G. Wilson, wife and child, Jas. Fitzgerald, E. Osgood, C. Harris, Geo. Reinhardt, C. S. Fisher, Mrs. Cavanaugh, F. Grain, A. Balmer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6:11 | Sun sets....5:20 | Moon Sets....6:32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.8:22 | Gov. Island..9:21 | Hell Gate..10:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Batavia, (Br.,) Moorhead, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Atlantic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; City of Washington, Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Iowa, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Deutschland, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Ocean Queen, Jones, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Wilmington, Cole, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; United States, Brown, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., James Hand; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., George B. Merrick; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; F. Cadwallader, Hasell, Baltimore; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimick; Sherman, Halsey, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thompson, Liverpool, Wm. Nelson, Jr.

Barks Mary A. Milford, Marshall, Glasgow, Arkell & Tufts; Fjllsted, (Nor.,) Flournes, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fyen, (Dan.,) Ilsen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Larkspur, (Br.,) Johnston, Queenstown or Falmouth, Boyd & Hincken; Anna M. Cann, (Br.,) Cann, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Olbers, (Ger.,) Diecke, Bremen, C. Loling; E. A. Kennedy, Hofsss, Havre, &c., Yates & Porterfield; Orion, (Br.,) Cook, Havre, Boyd & Boyd; J. L. Winslow, Davis, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; General Birch, (Nor.,) Ammundsen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Leopold II., (Ger.,) Rothke, Rotterdam, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Jewess, (Br.,) Gret, Dunedin, (New-Zealand,) R. W. Cameron; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Middleton & Co.; Fleet Wing, Davis, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs L. Staples, Stowers, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Two Marys, (Br.,) Marshall, St. Johns, N. F., Boyd & Hincken; Annie, (Br.,) Nugent, Hantsport and Canning, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Annie E. Carroll, Tyler, Seville, B. J. Wenberg; Thos. P. Bell, (new,) Ryder, Indianola and Lavacca, Evans, Ball & Co.; Agile, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., J. L. Davidson & Co.; Yankee Doodle, Malsbury, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; Mary L. Compton, Rogers, Norfolk, C. E. Staples & Co.; Lima, Wells, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.; E. Brainerd, Hill, Hartford, Rackett & Bro.; Asoida & Laura, McIndoe, Barscoe, B. J. Wenberg.

Sloops [illegible] Jarvis, Bridgeport; Cornelia, Smalls, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Oct. 7, and the Bar 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Chas. W. Lord, Rogers, New-Orleans 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Smith, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

United States steamer Portsmouth, Commander Sims, Rio Janeiro, via Barbados, 37 ds. Has as passengers 23 emigrants returning from Brazil.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Griffith, London Sept. 11 and 22 ds. from the Isle of Wight, with mdse. and 33 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came the northern passage, and had light easterly winds up to lon. 60, and from thence light variable winds and calms, and been 12 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship John O'Gaunt, (of Liverpool,) Greig, Calcutta July 1, and Sand's Head 3d, with mdse. to Willis, Edmunds & Co.

Bark Cetewi, Dabrovski, (Aust.,) Vacchetl, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to Carver and Barnes—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Oct. 3, lat. 42 45, lon. 59 30, exchanged signals with a Br. bark showing a signal with letters S. C. R. H. in it, from Newcastle for New-Haven, 22 ds. out; Oct. 4, lat. 42 45, lon. 62 23, exchanged signals with a Br. bark showing signal with letters C. F. R. D. in it, from Cardiff for Boston, 29 ds. out.

Bark Roderick Dhu, (of Glasgow,) Eadie, Sagua Sept. 27, with sugar to order. Is bound to South Amboy.

Bark Candido, (Ital.,) [illegible], Trieste 82 ds., with mdse. to Dufilh & Co.—vessel to A. F. Agresta.

Bark Leopoldine Bauer, (Aust.,) [illegible], Limerick 39 ds., in ballast to order. Oct. 12, lat. 40 58, lon. [illegible], spoke ship Plymouth Rock, bound to London.

Bark Evening Star, Cailar, Guantanamo 8 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co. Has had variable weather the entire passage.

Brig Lily, Lawrence, St. [illegible] and 6 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co. Oct. 11, lat. 42 42, lon. 66 30, spoke pilot-boat [illegible], No. [illegible]; [illegible] Webb, No. 8. Oct. 12, lat. 41 06, lon. 71 22, spoke [illegible] Gipsey, from —— for Boston.

Brig Mary Grace, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Mills, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has had variable weather the entire passage.

Brig Chas. Kohrsch, (N. G.,) Rubatn, Antwerp, 63 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Sept. 20, lat. [illegible], lon. 55, spoke bark Hans Georg, hence for London-[illegible].

Brig Diana, (Nor.,) Hansen, Newcastle, Eng., 71 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Somerset, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McBride, Turk's Island, 16 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Crandall, Hartman & Co.

Schr. Eureka, Wallace, Jacksonville, 6 ds. with yellow pine to P. Nelson—vessel to master.

Schr. Humming Bird, (Br.,) Smith, Elizabethport, for St. John's.

Schr. Black Diamond, Goldsmith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Harriett & Sarah, Ball, Elizabethport for New-Haven.

Schr. Vermillion, Dickerson, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Williams, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. M. Daley, Reynolds, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. M. J. Langton, Chase, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sallie W. Ponder, Thrasher, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Splendid, Pinney, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Harriett Davis, Taylor, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Nathan Holmes, Northrup, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. B. E. Sharpe, Savage, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disosway, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. N. Seymour, Horton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Annie E. Willard, Crocker, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Panguesco, Waples, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Horace L. Francis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, for South Amboy.

Schr. Chas. W. Hawley, Bennett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. N. W. Benedict, Allen, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Amoy, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. Ida McCabe, Upton, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dr. W. Powers, Crosby, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Electra Bailey, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Benj. English, Kelly, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. S. A. Read, Arnold, Portland, Ct., for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George Twibill, Hart, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adelphi, Allen, New-Haven, for South Amboy.

Schr. Roanoke, Hathaway, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Donnelly, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Black Diamond, Goldsmith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Winnie, Bradley, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Ney, Briggs, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Josephine, Paine, Port Johnson, for Norwich.

Schr. James, Selery, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. H. Lewis, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. George F. Carman, Hawkins, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, Riverhead, for Albany.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Tempest, Ward, Hartford, for Trenton.

E. H. Williams, Russel, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Susan W. Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Coombs, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Wm. Farren, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Bulard, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Taber, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Millie & Frank, Edwards, Port Jefferson.

Schr. J. H. Gould, Hyde, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Providence.

Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, New-Haven.

Schr. M. R. Brainerd, Brooks, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Lizzie Bennet, Bennett, Stamford.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Wasson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Flora Temple, Baker, Port Jefferson.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Deutschland, for Bremen; Parthia, for London; Iowa, for Glasgow; Batavia, Atlantic and City of Washington, for Liverpool; Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; Wilmington, for Galveston; Sherman and United States, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 14—Arr. steamer Nereus, New-York; ship Winfield Scott, London; Syren, New-Bedford; barks Mary M. Bird, Montevideo; Annie McNairn, ——; Volunteer, Wilmington; brig Constantine, St. Domingo; J. A. Devereux, Georgetown; Charles Miller, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 14—Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York; steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 14.—Pilot-boat Coquette reports passed in, for Baltimore, bark Chilton, from Rio; brig Sea Queen, from Liverpool, and bark Grelun. Passed out, brig Celestia, for West Indies. A large schooner is ashore on Cape Charles.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 14.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York; ship Universe, from Liverpool; bark Arminta, from Bristol, and one brig.

Cld. steam-ship Magnolia, for New-York; Huntsville, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

Spoken—Sept. 26, lat. 43 58, lon. 42, ship Baron Clyde, New-York, for Falmouth.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 13—Sld. schrs. Flootwing and Thomas G. Smith.

Arr. brig America, Wallace, (N. S.,) for Providence; schrs. R. P. Chase, Weehawken, for Boston; Presto, New-York, for Machias; Agnes, Calais, for Bridgeport; M. L. G. Pierce, St. Johns, for Providence; N. M. Rogers, Provincetown, for Providence; Jessie, Salem, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

In order to enable Major Elliot, of the Corps of Engineers, and Engineer and Secretary of the Light-house Board, to make an inspection of the light-houses under construction on the coast of the United States, Major Babcock, of the Engineers' Corps, will relieve Major Elliott from duty as Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct.

The steam-boat Peter G. Coffin, which struck on the breakwater off Piermont during the fog on the night of Wednesday, the 11th inst., and ran on about 40 feet of her length, was got off by the wrecking steamer John Fuller, on Friday night, and taken to the dry-dock, Jersey City.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Oct. 4—The Anchor line steam-ship Ismalia, Capt. Brown, from New-York Sept. 30, touched at Moville today, and proceeded for Glasgow.

The Hamburg-American steam-ship Cimbria, Capt. Haack, from New-York Oct. 3 for Hamburg, touched at Plymouth yesterday and proceeded.

The National Line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Webster, from New-York Sept. 30, touched at Queenstown today and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Cunard steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston Sept. 30, arrived at Queenstown today and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Williams & Guion steam-ship Wyoming, Capt. Whineray, from New-York Oct. 4 for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown today and proceeded.

The United States
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 106 BROADWAY,
HAS NO AGENCIES, HAS LOST NOTHING BY THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE.
CHARTERED 1824.

Capital - - - - - - $250,000
Surplus - - - - - - 190,000
Assets - - - - - - 440,000

HAS PROMPTLY PAID ITS LOSSES, IN FULL, FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS.
ABRAHAM S. UNDERHILL, PRESIDENT.
W. W. UNDERHILL, SECRETARY.

CHICAGO FIRE!
OFFICE OF THE
ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO.,
NO. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1871.
This Company has sustained no loss in Chicago, and with an
UNIMPAIRED CASH CAPITAL
and
LARGE SURPLUS
will continue to insure FIRST-CLASS RISKS in New-York and vicinity on reasonable terms.
JOHN J. SEARING, SECRETARY.

Warren Range,
With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
637 Broadway, 637
Have just opened a beautiful and elegant variety of the celebrated
P. L. AUBERT'S
Kid and Dogskin Gloves
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Degraaf & Taylor,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FURNITURE DEALERS,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
Have the largest and best assorted stock of
Parlor,
Chamber,
and Dining-room
Furniture,
In the City, which they retail at wholesale prices.
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, &c.
A FINE STOCK OF FURNITURE AT OUR BRANCH STORE,
NO. 8 4TH-AV.

Nicol & Davidson,
CHINA, GLASS,
BRONZES AND GILT GOODS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CHANDELIERS
AND GAS-FIXTURES.
NEW STYLES NOW OPENING.
No. 686 Broadway.

AT HALF PRICE.
A Large Importation
OF
FRENCH BRONZES, CLOCKS,
CHINA VASES,
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
TABLE GLASS, CUTLERY,
PLATED GOODS,
AND PARIAN STATUETTES.
J. MORTON & CO.'S
French Arcade,
NO. 843 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.
AT RETAIL.
WE MANUFACTURE THE MEDIUM QUALITIES OF FURNITURE, SUCH AS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITES
From $75 to $500.
PARLOR SUITES
From $100 to $600.
We have opened our immense
WHOLESALE WAREROOMS
To the Retail Trade, and show the largest variety of any manufacturer in the City.
Printed illustrations of all styles of Furniture of our own manufacture furnished, on application by mail or otherwise. EDW. W. BAXTER & CO.,
202 and 204 Canal-st., Cor. Mulberry.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
Assets Gold, $20,000,000
" in the United States, 3,000,000
45 William St.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

Great Exposition of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 16,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
in all the Departments of their
Retail Establishment,
affording friends, customers and strangers a most favorable opportunity to supply their wants
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

Black Silk Department.
Reliable Makes at $1 60, $1 75, $2, and $2 50 Per Yard.
All the better grades at proportionately low prices.
THE AMERICAN BLACK SILK
at $2 per yard.
Guaranteed to wash and wear well.

Plain Silk Department.
A large quantity of PURPLE, PLUM and GREEN 24-inch FAILLE SILKS at $1 [illegible] per yard.
Well worth $2 50.
Light, medium and cloth shades for SUITS.

Reception and Evening Costumes,
from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per yard,
forming an immense collection of choice colors.

Fancy Silk Department.
A complete assortment of
Low, Medium and Rich FANCY SILKS,
from $1 per yard
to the handsomest produced.
HAND-EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES,
VERY ELEGANT.

LACE DEPARTMENT,
Pointe Gaze, Applique, and Chantilly
SHAWLS, DRESSES, BASQUES, FLOUNCES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, &c.
ALSO
Bridal Trousseaux,
en garniture,
consisting of
Pointe Lace FLOUNCING, SET, PARASOL COVER, and FAN, from $[illegible].
Forming the LARGEST, RICHEST, and CHEAPEST collection of Goods ever shown in this City.

Shawl Department.
Several cases of
the handsomest and cheapest
REAL INDIA
Camel's Hair Shawls
ever displayed.
Also a choice assortment of
Fancy, Wrap, and Wool SHAWLS,
in new and choice designs.

Dress-making and Millinery Department.
They are prepared to receive and execute orders (under superior management) for
Mourning,
as well as all other descriptions of
Dress-making,
EQUAL if not SUPERIOR, to any EUROPEAN PRODUCTIONS.
During all the week,
Elegant Black and Colored Velvet, Silk, and Poplin SUITS will be exhibited.
Also a choice assortment of
PARIS AND NEW-YORK MILLINERY,
at attractive prices.

POPLIN DEPARTMENT.
French POPLINS, new colors, 85c. and $1 25 per yard.
Lyons POPLINS, $1 45 and $2 per yard.
The very best quality of
Real Irish POPLINS,
including PIM's and other manufacturers,
at $1 [illegible] per yard.

Dress Goods Department.
The largest and most select stock of
Low, Medium and Rich
DRESS GOODS
ever displayed, viz:
All-Wool Tartan PLAIDS, All-Wool SATINES, and face SATINES, EMPRESS CLOTHS in ONE HUNDRED shades,
from 50c. per yard.
French MERINOES, in Light and Cloth Shades, from 85c. per yard.
In addition to the above,
[illegible] beautifully-colored DRAP D'ETE
of an extra [illegible] quality.

Mourning Department.
Every desirable make of
Black Dress Goods
will be fully represented at unusually low prices.
An immense stock of
BLACK ALPACAS,
AND BRILLIANTINES,
(Two Makes,) which know their value.

Glove Department.
A well-assorted stock of
ALEXANDRE'S
CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
At $1 75 and $1 85, for one and two buttons,
And a very large stock of
FALL AND WINTER FABRIC GLOVES.

White Goods Department.
A fresh importation of
Fine PIQUES for ladies' and misses' wear.
French, plain SWISS MUSLINS, all grades.
200 pieces figured SWISS MUSLINS, new patterns, from 40 cents per yard.
Special attention to these desirable goods is solicited.

Ladies' Hosiery and Under-wear Department.
EXTRAORDINARY
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
LADIES' brown and white IRON-FRAME HOSE,
Good value at $[illegible] per dozen.
Good BALBRIGGAN HOSE, at [illegible] per pair.
A full line of plain BLUE and plain SCARLET CASHMERE HOSE,
from the very smallest to the largest size.
A beautiful assortment of
Misses and Ladies'
Fancy FRENCH and ENGLISH
Cashmere Hose.
Some very new styles
Ladies', Misses' and Boys'
UNDER-WEAR,
At popular prices.

Silk Hosiery and Under-wear
in great variety,
comprising a stock unsurpassed,
in style, quality and price.

Velvet Department.
Two cases SPANGLED VELVETEENS,
for Misses' and Boys' suitings,
at 65c. per yard.
Black and Colored TRIMMING VELVETS,
in great variety.
Black and Colored CLOAK AND DRESS VELVETS,
all widths and prices.
Also, a large stock of
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS,
from 75c. to $2 per yard.
All new shades in 20 and 24 inch Plushes.

Blanket, Flannel and Linen Department.
An immense stock of
HOUSE AND TABLE LINEN
at very low prices.
Also BLANKETS, FLANNELS, and a very large choice of
Colored Opera and Tartan Flannels
FOR MORNING WRAPPERS.
Also a French manufacturer's stock of
EXTRA FINE TABLE-CLOTHS,
Damasks, Napkins, Doylies, Sheetings, Shirtings and Pillow-case Linens, at
33 1-3 PER CENT. BELOW ACTUAL VALUE.

Carpet Department.
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
Moquette, Wilton, Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels,
by the yard.
Axminster, Aubusson and Smyrna Carpets, in one piece.
Will be exhibited on MONDAY, OCT. 16,
without any advance on former prices.

Men's Furnishing Department.
A choice and elegant assortment of all the leading LONDON AND PARIS NOVELTIES
For the present season in
Scarfs, Ties, Bows and Windsors,
English UMBRELLAS and Suspenders.
Silk POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS and Cashmere MUFFLERS,
French HAND-MADE SHIRT-BOSOMS, tucked and embroidered,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE and Breakfast JACKETS,
Carriage and Lap ROBES, very new colors.
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
ONE AND TWO BUTTONS.
A full stock of men's heavy Leather
Driving Gloves.
French, Irish and German Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, at prices materially below their value.
Men's DRESS SHIRTS manufactured on the premises,
at $[illegible] each.
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Robes de Chambre and Breakfast Jackets made to measure.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.